TO ADVERTISERS.
THE
BOMBAY GAZETTE"
IS
THE OLDEST DAILY PAPER
IN ASIA.

THE
Bombay Gazette.

No. 55,899—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY,—TUESDAY, MARCH 11, 1913. PRICE: ONE ANNA.

ALWAYS ASK FOR
ZIG-ZAG
BEST
CIGARETTE PAPER

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

MAIL SERVICE.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA

Date of Sailing 2-30 p.m.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1913				
13th Mar.	SALSETTE	6000	MARMORA	10500
19th ,,	†ARCADIA	7000	.....	...
22nd ,,	MANTUA	11000	.....	...
29th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MEDINA	12500
5th Apl.	ARABIA	8000	.....	...
12th ,,	MOLDAVIA	10000	.....	...
19th ,,	MALOJA	12500	.....	...
26th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	10000
3rd May	EGYPT	8000	.....	...
10th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MACEDONIA	10500
17th ,,	PERSIA	8000	.....	...
24th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MALWA	11000
31st ,,	MANTUA	11000	.....	...
7th June	SALSETTE	6000	MOOLTAN	10000
14th ,,	ARABIA	8000	.....	...
21st ,,	DELTA	8000	MOREA	11000
28th ,,	INDIA	8000	.....	...

All the above steamers are fitted with *WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.*

Passengers for Brindisi transhipped to connecting Steamers at Port Said.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on the day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place at 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

† INTERMEDIATE PASSENGER STEAMER.

The S.S. "ARCADIA", 7,000 tons will leave BOMBAY, at 2 p.m., on WEDNESDAY, 19th MARCH, 1913, direct for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH, and LONDON, conveying Passengers in ONE CLASS only at SPECIAL FARES.

	SINGLE. "A" rate.	"B" rate.	RETURN. "A" rate.	"B" rate.
To Marseilles	Rs. 594 or	Rs. 495	Rs. 891 or	Rs. 742 8
To London	,, 627 or	,, 528	,, 940-8 or	,, 792

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on Wednesday, taking Passengers for the Straits, China, and Japan, and return tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For accommodation and further information, apply to

A. H. FROOM,
Superintendent.

Bombay.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD S. N. CO.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on 1913.
Habsburg	3979	E. Seberich	16th Mar.
Cleopatra	4039	N. Chersich	1st Apil
Semiramis	3999	P. Pavissich	16th Apil
Gablonz	8000	G. Gillhuber	1st May
Habsburg	3979	E. Seberich	16th May
Cleopatra	4039	N. Chersich	1st June

ORDINARY LINE via KARACHI.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captains. To sail about
Vorwaerts	5990	R. Dannecker 9th Mar.
F. Ferdinand	6046	P. A. Leva 28th Mar.
Austria	7588	D. Cosulich 28th Ap'l

All the above steamers are fitted with *WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.*

SPECIALLY REDUCED FARES ACCELERATED LINE.

FIRST CLASS.

To Trieste or Venice .. .. Rs. 500
To Trieste or Venice and back ,, 750
To London via Trieste .. Rs. 579 to 644*
To London via Trieste and back ,, 579 to .. 1038*

SECOND CLASS.

To Trieste or Venice .. Rs. 350
To Trieste or Venice and back .. 525
To London via Trieste .. ,, 429 to 449†
To London via Trieste and back ,, 683 to 723†

*Fares according to class of Railway.
†Fares accordimg to route on Railway.

ORDINARY LINES.

SALOON CLASS.

To Trieste or Venice .. Rs. 450
To Trieste or Venice and back ,, 675
To London via Trieste .. ,, 529 to 594*
To London Trieste and back via ,, 833 to 963†

*Fares according to route and class on Railway.

RETURN TICKETS available for TWO YEARS. ELECTRIC FANS and lights are fitted in all the cabins free of charge.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Single and return tickets are issued via Trieste, by the St. Gothard's, Tauren, and other routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS.

are issued to return either by Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles, or Societa Nazionale de Servizi Maritimi from Genoa or Naples to Bombay, or by North German Lloyd from Genoa to Colombo, or vice versa.

STEAMER TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA, AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Tons.	Captain. To sail about
Persia ..	5895	G. Bartole 7th April. 1913.

For further particulars regarding passages apply to—

W. DENSO,
Agent, Austrian Lloyd S.N. Co.
52, Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LD.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS.

FOR KARACHI.
Weekly from Victoria Docks.

Steamers	Tons	Sailing Date	Time	Route via.
Kasara	...1195	Thurs. 13th Mar.	9 a.m.	† C. M.
Lhasa	...2181	Friday 14th Mar.	6 p.m.	direct.
Linga	...2185	Mon. 17th Mar.	11 a.m.	*P D. & C.M.

†Cutch Mandvie.
‡Or later on arrival of English Mail Steamer.
*Porebunder, Dwarka, Cutch Mandvie.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH.
(Weekly.)

S. S. "Kasara," 1,195 tons, on Thursday 13th March, calling at Muscat, Bushire, and Mahomerah.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF PORTS. (Weekly.)

S. S. "Putiala," 2,998 tons, on Thursday, 13th March, calling at Verawal, Mangrol, Karachi, Pasni, Charbar, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Henjam, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomerah and Busreh.

FOR SEYCHELLES, EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA. (Fortnightly.)

Steamers.	Tonnage.	Sailing on
*Palamcotta	3413	Thursday, 20th Mar.
†Lindula	3358	,, 3rd April.
*Pentakota	3418	,, 17th ,,
†Pundua	3305	,, 1st May.

*Calls at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.
†Calls at Lamu, Mombassa, Zanzibar, Beira, Delagoa Bay, and Durban.

Passengers may book through to Cape Colony Ports transhipping at Durban, to the steamers of the Union Castle or other line.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

A Steamer on or about 22nd March.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings with onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents.

Nicol Road, near Ballard Pier, BOMBAY.
11th March, 1913.

ELLERMAN'S CITY & HALL LINES

(JOINT SERVICE.)

Approximate sailings from Bombay and Karachi for

MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL, &c

SPRING 1913

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Bombay 1913.	Leave Karachi 1913.
City of Karachi ..	5566	15 Mar..	..
City of Athens ..	5594	..	18Mar
City of Vienna ..	4672	..	26 ,,
City of Marseilles ..	8800	..	5 April
City of Vienna ..	4672	9 April	..
*City of Lahore ..	6875	16 ,,	14 ,,
City of Benares ..	8973	..	23 ,,
†City of Agra ..	4808	4 May	..
*City of Birmingham	7475	7 May	5 May
*City of Sparta ...	5415	17 ,,	15 ,,
City of Manchester ..	5551	..	15 ,,
City of York	7810	..	31 ,,
Trafford Hall	5321	..	12 June
City of London ..	9000	..	19 July

*Calling at Bombay for PASSENGERS ONLY.
†These are "B" class steamers.
Through booking in connection with Nord deutscher Lloyd and Cunard Lines.

NAMES.	1st class Single.	1st clas Return.	2nd class Single.	2nd class Retur n
Marseilles ..	578	891	429	649
London via Marseilles..	653	1,091	489	809
Liverpool ..	605	957	462	704

Most of the large Passenger Steamers are fitted with

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

Concessions granted to Families, Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamers, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced stewardess, except "B" class

All steamers have Electric Light and Fan fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE, except "B" class.

The fares advertised include Free passage by the B.I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice versa.

For passages and full particulars apply to—

Bombay: Messrs. Edward Bates & Sons Agency, KILLICK, NIXON & CO.,

Karachi: Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Campbell & Co., Ltd.

BRASSO
The Finest Polish
FOR
all metal works is
BRASSO
Stocked in all Bazars.

SHIPPING.

DEUTSCHE OST AFRIKA LINIE
(GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE).

BOMBAY TO EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA.

THE following steamers will SAIL:—

Vessels.	Tons.	Capts.	To Sail about
Markgraf	3680	Kasch	17th Mar. 1913
Kanzler	3000	Schaff	3rd April 1913
Praesident	3310	Schutt	17th April 1913
Markgraf	3680	Kasch	3rd May 1913

Taking passengers and cargo for SEYCHELLES, LAMOO, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, GERMAN and PORTUGUESE COAST PORTS, DURBAN and CAPE.

For rates and particulars apply to—

A. STRANDES & CO.,
Agents.

24. Meadow Street, Bombay, 8th Mar. 1913.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL..... £2,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL £1,000,000
RESERVE FUND ..... £ 950,000

HEAD OFFICE:—
26. BISHOPSGATE, LONDON, E.C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta	Cochin	Zanzibar
Bombay	Chittagong	Mombassa
Madras	Rangoon	Nairobi
Karachi	Mandalay	Nakuru
Lahore	Colombo	Kisumu
Armitsar	Kandy	Jinja
Delhi	Newara-Eliya	Kampala
Cawnpore	Aden (Camp).	Enrebbe
Tuticorin	Aden (Steamer point).	

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives deposits FIXED for one year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 and up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal cities of Europe, India, China, Africa and Australia, purchased and collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchases and sale of Government Securities and Stocks, and Shares and receive same for custody, realising Interest and Dividend when due.

LOANS AND CASH CREDITS granted on approved securities.

Post Box No. 441. RALPH KIDD,
BOMBAY. Acting Manager.

RUSSO-ASIATIC BANK.

Capital authorised ... Rbls. 55,000,000
,, subscribed ,, 45,000,000

100,000,000
=say £4,745,000

,, subscribed by the Imperial Chinese Govt. Kouping Taels. 3,500,000
=say £ 455,000

Reserve Funds Rbls. 23,300,000
=say £2,455,000

£7,655,000

HEAD OFFICE:—ST. PETERSBURG.
LONDON OFFICE:—64, Old Broad Street. London, E. C.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

Askabad	Hankow	Paris
Bakou	Harbin	Peking
Batoum	Hongkong	Samarkand
Bokara	Karachi	Shanghai
Bombay	London	Tienstin
Calcutta	Moscow	Vladivostock
Chefoo	Newchang	Yokohama
Colombo	Odessa	

And numerous other branches throughout Russia and Siberia.

Current Accounts and interest allowed thereon at 2½ per cent. per annum on balances up to 1 lac; above that by special arrangement. Fixed deposits received on terms to be ascertained on application. Bills of Exchange purchased, Loans granted on approved security, and all descriptions of Banking business traansacted.

G. B. ADAMSON.
Manager

Allahabad Bank, Ltd.

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL..... Rs. 40,00,000
CAPITAL (paid up) ,, 25,00,000
RESERVE FUND (in GOVT. PAPER)... ,, 36,00,000

HEAD OFFICE:—ALLAHABAD

BRANCHES:—At Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, Lucknow, Bareilly, Jhansi, Nagpore, Jubbulpore, Nainital, and Meerut.

SUB-AGENCIES:—Amritsar, Benares, Chandousi, Hathras, Moradabad, and Sitapur.

Fixed Deposit, Current and Savings Bank Accounts opened on terms which can be ascertained.

Banking Business of every description transacted.

Copy of Rules may be had on application.

H. H. WHITE,
Agent,
Bombay Branch.
101, Hornby Road.

There is an ancient custom which appears to have fallen into disuse, probably due to the misfortune or greed of the trade generally in arranging no limit in the direction of bulk, excepting, perhaps, with the confectioner whose toothsome, dainty, and moderate sized imitations in chocolate and sugar excite the appetite of both young and old of both sexes. We refer to presentations at Easter-time to friends and relations of the

EASTER EGG

which is believed to be a Christian emanation, borrowed from, and based on, the Pagan belief that the egg is the symbol of resurrection. When the presentation of the real egg enclosed in cotton wool became obsolescent the draper and haberdasher adopted imitations in magnified forms and fitted them with small ware and articles suitable for Easter-day presentation, the jeweller did the same to case his little fancies, and so did all kindred trades. The Easter egg began to grow in size year by year to enormous proportion outsizing those of the emu and the ostrich, surpassing the egg of the moa and even larger in proportion to the egg found fossil in Madagascar, the produce of the extinct (æpiornis) and which had a capacity equal to that of 148 eggs of the common fowl. In this materialistic age, however the giver of Easter gifts does not worry his mind as to whether his gifts should resemble inform the real reproductive body produced by the domestic hen. To-day the tendency is to give something of some permanent value and something useful. What more acceptable gift can be imagined than a

GOERZ TENAX CAMERA

with which it is possible to secure the best pictorial record of your EASTER HOLIDAYS (may be on the Hills of Khandalla, Matheran or Mahableshwar). Records in embryo to be developed and matured as finished pictures on your return to Town. The GOERZ TENAX CAMERA is indisputably

THE WORLD'S BEST.

The result in every case can be foretold and it will be certain as the shining of the sun in India TO-MORROW and the DAY AFTER. You suffer no loss from wasted films nor disappointments. Every snap is a picture when you are equipped with a GOERZ CAMERA.

Particulars of the VEST POCKET TENAX and other models may be obtained from the Sole Agents.

MARCKS & CO., LTD.,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

THE ITALIAN STORES.

C. COLONNELLO SON & CO.,

105, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

GRUYERE, GORGONZOLA and PARMESAN CHEESE, the best obtainable.
PURE ITALIAN OLIVE OIL, unsurpassable for purity.
ITALIAN WHITE WINE VINEGAR, the produce of the grape only.
MACCARONI, VERMICELLI, and SOUP PASTES, always in stock, consignments received by every Italian Steamer Monthly.
EGGS MACCARONI, (a speciality) prepared with Eggs.
HOR'S D'OUVRE in glass jars and in tins of different ... Firms.
... from the best Home
WINES and LIQUEURS, from the best Houses in France and Italy.
ALMONDS and WALNUTS (Italian) in soft shell; MALAGA RAISINS, and DESSERT SMYRNA FIGS in boxes; and ITALIAN HAZELNUTS.
SINGAPORE CANE CHAIRS, SETTIES, EASY CHAIRS, and TABLES of various patterns and designs always in stock.
Our famous GRIGNOLINO CLARET (purely Grape Wine) in great demand.

EASTER EGGS.

IT is wonderful to find how closely our own days are linked by language, legend, and customs to past ages. The students of folklore have discovered that many of the stories which fascinated our own child-minds have their origin in primitive days, and customs that we may have imagined to be comparatively modern, date back to hoary antiquity.

So with our customs: we practise many of them without thought of their immense antiquity. For example, the practice of giving "Easter Eggs" to our friends—who would suppose that it takes us back to the days of Abraham, back to the very childhood of religion and history to the ancient Persians among whom Zoroaster founded that singularly noble religion whose sacred Scriptures are the Zend Avesta. He taught men to believe in two great dieties, Ormuzd the good and beneficent God, perpetually at strife with Ahriman, the evil-power, for supremacy, and each striving to obtain undisputed possession of the great world-egg, which was further believed to have been "hatched" or created at the time of the year corresponding with our Easter.

As happened to many other practices of the ancient world, Christianity took over the egg-giving custom, and invested it with a new meaning; the egg became a symbol of the resurrection, because of the way in which life springs from its apparently dead substance. Then arose a practice of staining the egg red to commemorate the blood of Christ, and the custom became closely identified with the Easter or Paschal feast, while little by little the Easter eggs became the object of decorative art.

The natural egg is now, however, largely displaced for the purposes of this ancient custom by artificial devices, chief among which must be reckoned those dainty substitutes in CHOCOLATE specially made by MONGINI BROTHERS, who have also imported a large assortment of EASTER EGGS in dainty baskets, SATIN EGGS, WOODEN EGGS and CADBURY'S CHOCOLATE EGGS at prices ranging from

Annas 12 per dozen to Rs. 5 each.

MONGINI BROTHERS,

Church Gate Street, BOMBAY.

THAT LITTLE TOUCH OF FEVER
will become chronic if you neglect it. Stop it at once by taking BATLIWALA'S AGUE MIXTURE or PILLS.
Price Re. 1 each.
BATLIWALA'S TONIC PILLS
For pale people, is a valuable remedy in all cases of overwrought brain work, impotency weakness, early stage of consumption, and indigestion, etc., Rs. 1-8 each.
BATLIWALA'S TOOTH-POWDER
is scientifically mixed with "Mayaphal" and English antiseptic drugs, Ans. 4 each.
BATLIWALA'S RING-WORM OINTMENT
cures ring-worm, Dhobies itch, etc.., etc., in a day, Ans. 4 each.
OF ALL DEALERS, OR OF
DR. H. L. BATLIWALA, J. P.,
WORLI LABORATORY, DADAR, BOMBAY.

BANKS.

THE EASTERN BANK, LTD.

HEAD OFFICE.
9, Crosby Square, London, E.C.

BRANCHES AT
Bombay, Calcutta, and Bagdad.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL..... £1,000,000
PAID UP ..... £ 400,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS ..... £ 600,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:—
The Rt. Hon. LORD BALFOUR of Burleigh, Kt.
Sir JACOB E. SASSOON, Bart. (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon & Co.)
EMILE FRANCQUI, Esq. (Director of the Banque d'Outremer.)
JAMES LEIGH WOOD, Esq., C.M.G. (Messrs. Brown, DShiply & Co.)
J. C. GEORGES BOUILLAT, Esq. (Director of the Societe Generale de Paris.)
J. S. HASKELL, Esq. (Messrs. E D Sassoon & Co.)

BOMBAY COMMITTEE:
Sir JACOB E. SASSOON, Bart.
A. J. RAYMOND., Esq.
Sir DINSHAW M. PETIT, Bart.
MATHURADAS GOCULDAS, Esq.

BOMBAY OFFICE:
Corner of Hornby Rd., and Churchgate St.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received on terms to be ascertained on application.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE PURCHASED, loans and credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken. The purchase and sale of Government securities, stocks, and shares undertaken and dividends thereon collected for constituents.

W. M. ANDERSON,
Manager.

COX & CO., BANKERS & AGENTS

ESTABLISHED 1758.

Registered under the Companies (Consolidated) Act, 1908.

CAPITAL PAID UP £400,000
RESERVE £50,000

HEAD OFFICE:—16, CHARING CROSS RD., LONDON.

BRANCHES:—Bombay, Calcutta, Karachi, Rawalpindi, Muree, and Srinagar (Kashmir).

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened, and FIXED DEPOSITS received. Rates of INTEREST to be obtained on application.

LETTERS OF CREDIT issued and ... granted on London at the Bank's Current Rates of exchange, and on Branches and Agencies throughout India.

TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made.

ADDRESSES for cabling purposes registered free of charge.

INSURANCE of every description effected.

SHIPPING, PASSAGE, AND AGENCY BUSINESS of every description, including IMPORT and EXPORT OF CARGO and BAGGAGE, with STORAGE of Baggage and other goods, effected by COX'S SHIPPING AGENCY, Limited, in connection with Messrs. Cox & Co., SAILING LISTS and HANDBOOKS supplied on application.

A copy of the Half-yearly Balance Sheet will be forwarded on application.

HEAD OFFICE:
CHARING CROSS, LONDON, S. W.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.

Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.

HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ....Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP .... ,, 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND ..... ,, 5,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from December 1st to May 31st, and at 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS & CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all descriptions of Stocks at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application.

H. P STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

ELECTRICAL PRINTING.—The "Bombay Gazette" Office is located at HOMJEE STREET, where a complete electric installation supplies the motive power for working of the machinery, thus economising labour and facilitating work. The management is therefore able to offer constituents expedition and economy in rates. Quotations given for all sorts of Printing Work, Binding. Stationery, etc

BANKS.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital ..... $ 15,000,000
Reserve Liability for Proprietors $15,000,00
Silver Reserve Fund $17,200,000
Gold Reserve Fund ..... $ 1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

Amoy	Ipok	Johore
Bangkok	Johore	Saigon
Batavia	Kobe	San Francisco
Bombay	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai
Calcutta	London	Singapore
Canton	Lyons	Sourabaya
Colombo	Malacca	Taipeh
Foochow	Manila	Tienstin
Hamburg	Nagasaki	Tsingtau
Hangkow	New York	Yokohama
Harbin	Pekin	Yloilo
Hongkong	Penang	
	Rangoon	

CURRENT DEPOSITS ACCOUNT.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balance of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided the aum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

Credits granted, Bills purchased, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. H. WILSON,
Agent,
Carlton House, Outram Road, Bombay.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL £1,200,000
RESERVE FUND £1,650,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE:
88, Bishopsgate London, E.C.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Armitsar	Hongkong	New York
Bangckok	Iloilo	Penang
Batavia	Ipoh	Puket
Bombay	Karachi	Rangoon
Calcutta	Klang	Saigon
Canton	Kobe	Seremban
Cobu	Kuala	Shanghai
Colombo	Lumpur	Singapore
Delhi	Madras	Sourabaya
Foochow	Malacca	Thaiping
Hamburg	Manila	Tienstin
Hankow	Medan	Yokohama

Correspondents in all the principal cities of the world.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS RECEIVED on terms to be ascertained on application.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased, loans and credits granted on approved security, and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

The purchase and sale of Government securities, stocks, and shares undertaken, and dividends thereon collected for constituents.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.
Office Hours, 10.30 to a.m. 4 p.m.
SATURDAY, 10.30 a.m. to 2 p.m.

JOHN GRIEG,
Agent.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1880.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL Yen. 48,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ,, 30,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS..... ,, 17,850,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKAHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT:—

Antang-Hsion	Fengtien (Mukden)
Bombay	Nagasaki
Calcutta	Newchang
Changchun	New York
Dairen (Dalny)	Osaka
Hankow	Pekin
Hongkong	Ryojun (Port Arthur.)
Honolulu	San Francisco
Kobe	Shanghai
Lioyang	Tilnling
Lomdon	Tienstin
Lyons	Tokyo
Los Angeles, Cal. U.S.A.	Harbin (North Manchuria)

CURRENT DEPOSITS are opened for approved customers and interest is allowed on two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000, provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of EXCHANGE and BANKING business transacted.

N. IGARASHI
Manager.
Post Box No. 207,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.

(ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895.)

CAPITAL AUTHORISED .....Rs. 20,00,000
CAPITAL ISSUED .....Rs. 15,00,000
CAPITAL PAID UP .....Rs. 9,71,432
RESERVE FUND (in Govt. Papers) Rs. 9,25,000

HEAD OFFICE—LAHORE.

BRANCHES—
Amritsar, Bombay, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, D.I. Khan, Ferozpore, Gujranwalla, Jullundhur, Karachi, Kasur, Lahore City, Lyalpur, Ludhiana, Multan City, Peshawar City, Peshawar Cantt, Rawalpindi, Sargodha, Sialkote, and Srinagar.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANKS DEPOSITS. Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, and CASH CREDITS. The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of out-stations are bought, collected, and discounted.

For other particulars, and rules of business apply to

SRI RAM, B.A.
Manager.
Bombay, 89, Apollo Street

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

S. S. "CITY OF MARSEILLES."

ARRIVED on the 10th March, 1913.

CONSIGNEES are requested to TAKE DELIVERY of their CARGO from the Docks. Packages exceeding 30 cwts. in weight will be landed on the quay at the risk and expense of the consignees, unless boats are sent alongside to take delivery without delay.

Chafed or broken packages must be surveyed before removal from the Landing Shed, and within one week of their being landed, otherwise no claim will be recognised. The undersigned decline to survey Goods removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse.

Captain Metcalfe will attend every morning to survey damaged and broken packages. All claims must be certified by him and sent in within a month of Steamer's arrival, or they will not be paid.

EDWARD BATES & SONS' AGENCY, (KILLICK, NIXON & CO.) Agents.

Home Street, Bombay, 10th March, 1913.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

In the Court of Small Causes, at Bombay.

Suit No. 22-1059 of 1913.

BAI COOVERBAI, wife of ARDESHIR EDALJI ASA HAKIM, a Parsee, inhabitant of Bombay, residing at Grant Road outside the Fort of Bombay.....Plaintiff.

Vs.

1. ARDESHIR DADABHAI GARIWALLA, a Parsi, inhabitant of Bombay, and
2. DHUNBAI, wife of Ardeshir Dadabhai Gariwalla, also a Parsee, inhabitant of Bombay, residing at Javeri Building, Corner of Grant Road, outside the Fort of Bombay.....Defendants.

WHEREAS in pursuance of a Warrant of sale of immovable property, dated the 4th day of March, 1913, the Sheriff has been directed to SELL BY PUBLIC AUCTION, at the instance of the Plaintiff above named, all the right, title and interest of the 2nd defendant Dhunbai, wife of Ardeshir Dadabhai Gariwalla, in the following property :—

All that piece or parcel of foras freehold New Salt Batty ground, together with tenement or building standing thereon, situate, lying and being on the Northern side of the Gilder Road, leading to the Faikland Road, outside the Fort of Bombay, and in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 403 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded as follows :—That is to say on or towards the East and North by the Government drain formerly open but now covered, on or towards the West by a covered drain, on or towards the South by the property of Pestonji Bejonji Mistry, all which premises are registered in the Books of Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old No. 82, and New No. 13581, Old Survey No. 92, and New Survey No. 1A-7010, and in the Books of the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward No. 2826 (3), and Street No. 1B.

Notice is hereby given to all persons having rights in or charges or claims on the abovenamed property (other than claims involving an objection to the attachment [illegible] removal of the same), that they should, on or before the 5th day of April, 1913, lodge in my office a statement verified by oath or solemn affirmation of such rights, claims or charges.—Dated this 5th day of March, 1913.

N. D. GHARDA,
Ag. Assistant Commissioner.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

Sealed tenders will be received by the Assistant Commanding Royal Engineer, M. W. S., Bombay, at his office in Marine Lines, up to 1 P. M. (S. T.), on Monday 17th March, 1913.

i. Supply of Materials for works and repairs at Bombay and Santa-Cruz in 1913 1914 approximately.....Rs 2,000.

ii. Supply of Materials for works and repairs at Deolali in 1913-1914, approximately ..... Rs. 500.

2. Tenders must be submitted in the prescribed form and all particulars regarding the contract can be obtained on application to the Undersigned.

3. Tenders will be opened in the presence of those who choose to attend and the Undersigned does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

4. Earnest money Rs. 100 must accompany the Tender and it will be returned immediately to all unsuccessful Tenderers.

N. KIRBY, Lt.-Col., R. E.,
A. C. R. E., Bombay, M. W. S.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Assistant Commanding Royal Engineer, M. W. S., Bombay, at his office in Marine Lines, up to 1-0 P. M. (S. T.), on MONDAY, 17th March, 1913, for the following:—

(i). Annual Biennial and Quadrennial and petty repairs to MILITARY BUILDINGS, in the Bombay Sub-Division, including all works and repairs, not exceeding Rs. 2,500 in value in each case.

	Approximate value of		Tender. Rs.
(ii).	,,	Dockyard Sub Division	,, 10,000
(iii).	,,	Colaba ,,	,, 10,000
(iv).	,,	Deolali ,,	,, 10,000
(v).	,,	Santa-Cruz ,,	,, 5,000

2. The amount of each Tender is not guaranteed it may be more or less and the contractor SHALL BE BOUND to carry out in terms of his contract any additional work of the nature of his Tender which he may be directed to do and he shall have no claim against Government should the value of work done be less than the amount entered in the Tender.

3 Tender must be submitted in the prescribed form and all particulars regarding the contract can be obtained on application to the Undersigned.

4. Tenders will be opened in the presence of those who choose to attend and the Undersigned does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

5. Earnest money Rs. 100 must accompany the Tender and it will be returned immediately to all unsuccessful Tenderers.

6. The person whose tender is accepted must deposit with the Assistant Commanding Royal Engineer, a sum amounting to 10 per cent. of the estimated amount of the Tender within 10 days of receiving notification of the acceptance of his Tender.

N. KIRBY, Lt.-Col., R. E.,
A. C. R. E., Bombay, M. W. S.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

BOMBAY, 7th March, 1913.

TO

THE SHERIFF OF BOMBAY, BOMBAY.

SIR,—We, the undersigned, request you to convene at an early date in the Town Hall, a Public Meeting of the Citizens of Bombay, to give expression to the general desire to raise a memorial in recognition of the distinguished services rendered by His Excellency the Lord Sydenham during his Governorship of this Presidency.

Yours faithfully,

Jamshedji Jeejeebhoy	Henry E. Procter
Dinshaw Petit	Sassoon David
Cawasji Jehangir	Aga Khan
Adamji Peerbhoy	Chinubhai Madhavlal
Currimbhoy Ebrahim	Vithaldas D. Thackersey
Lalubhai Samaldas	Stanley Reed
Jugmohandas Vurjivandas	Ratan Tata
BhalchandraKrishna	Narottam Morarjee Goculdas
Shapurji B. Broacha	Marshall Reid
Munmohundas Ramjee	James Begbie
Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy Ebrahim	R. W. L. Dunlop
N. S. Glazebrook	H. J. Bhabha
A. J. Raymond	Haji Yusuf Haji Esmail Sobhani
N. V. Mandlik	H. A. Wadya
Hansraj Pragjee Thackersey	Chunilal V. Mehta
Jivanjee Jamshedji Modi	Bomanji Dinshaw Petit
GovindjeeMadhowjee	Jehangir Bomanji Petit
Chunilal D. Saraya	Fazulbhoy J. Lalljee
Damodar Ramjee	Mahomedbhoy Currimbhoy
J. H. Bhabha	Hormusji N. Vakil
M. Framji Patel	Jamsedjee. Cursetji Jamshedji
Tribhowandas Vurjivandas	Mahomedbhoy Adamjee Peerbhoy
H. P. Mody	R. Wadia
J. M. Wadia	P. M. Dalal
Phirozsha B. Petit	Ebrahim Adamjee Peerbhoy
Abdul Hoosen Adamjee Peerbhoy	Dhunjibhai B. Patel
Ebrahim Rahimatulla	K. Natarajan
Purshotamdas Mangaldas	Purshotamdas Thakurdas
Currimbhoy Adamjee Peerbhoy	Vussonji Tricumji Mooljee
Kursondas Dharamsey	Jaffer Rahimatulla
Haridas Jivraj	Moolraj Khatau
Cawasji Jehangir	Lalji Naranji
A. Hussein	Gordhandas Khatau
Bhawanidas Narandas Motiwalla	Motilal Dayabhai Shroff
K. Subrahmanyer	N. J. Gamadia
M. A. Haveliwalla	Goculdas Naranji
Fazul D. Allana	M. P. Khareghat

IN accordance with the above requisition, I hereby call a PUBLIC MEETING of the inhabitants of Bombay in the TOWN HALL, on MONDAY, the 17th March, 1913, at 6 p.m., (S.T.).

H. R. GREAVES,
Sheriff of Bombay.

Bombay, 8th March, 1913.

HOUSE, Bazaar and Dhobie Account Book for 12 months, with Servants Diary Wages Table, Recipes, Instructions' [illegible] by G. L. CHARD, 6th edition, revised. Price Rs. 1-8. [illegible] dept A. and N. Co-operative Society Ld., Bombay.

NOTICE.

PHIPSON & CO., BOMBAY.

AGENTS AT DELHI.

KING, KING & Co., 1, Kashmir Gate.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY, No 31, HUMMUM STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED AND CONFISCATED GOODS belonging to the Government Customs Department.

In accordance with Sections 88 and 119 of the Sea Customs Act VIII of 1878, under instructions from the Collector of Customs, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Town Custom House, THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 11th March, 1913, at 2 p.m. (S. T.), the following unclaimed and confiscated goods:—

34 cases wines and spirits, lanterns, water metre, cotton thread, toys, glass stoppered-bottles, needles, tin plates, amorces, sulphuric acid, sundry samples, cotton piece-goods, old newspapers, hardware, China-clay, watch chains, deck chairs, steel ointments and various other articles.

Also

At 5 p. m. (S. T.), in No. 10 Warehouse, Victoria, Docks—
326 casks coal tar.

MENESSE & CO.

Bombay, 11th March, 1913.

JIVAJEE SORABJEE and COMPANY, AUCTIONEERS, FORT, BOMBAY.

SALE OF OLD MATERIALS, of the following Buildings, such as one storied bungalow with outhouses, stables, latrine chawl, and also materials of three big chawls, and other buildings such as Boiler house, Fitter shop, Donkey room, Forge and sepay rooms, Dynamo room, and also two big seed godowns built in tin sheds, with good posts.

Under instructions from the Executive Engineer, Presidency Bombay, Messrs. JIVAJEE SORABJEE and Co., will sell by Public Auction, on Tuesday, the 18th March, 1913, at 3 p. m., Standard Time, situated in the J. J. Hospital, in the compound of Old Perumanomed Oil Mill and towards the North of Modabai Hospital.

Conditions of sale that 50 per cent. deposit to be paid immediately and other conditions of sale will be declared at the time of the sale, apply to the undersigned.

JIVAJEE SORABJEE & Co.,
Auctioneers, Fort, Bombay.

Bombay, 11th March, 1913.

GREAT WESTERN HOTEL. FACING THE SEA. FORT, BOMBAY.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EXCELSIOR.

TO-NIGHT,

THE PERJURED CONFESSION.

DRAMA & TRAGEDY.

ANCIENT GREECE

A Trip amongst Antiquities.

THE GLORY OF WIFFLES,

A Popular Favourite's Comicalities.

THE VANDAL LEOPARD.

The Beast. The Statue. The Police.

PATHE'S ANIMATED GAZETTE.

Current European Evants Illustrated.

THREE SHOWS:—6-30, 8-30, and 10 P. M.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.

UNDER THE DISTINGUISHED PATRONAGE OF

T. E. THE LORD AND LADY SYDENHAM.

THE ALEXANDRA INSTITUTION JUBILEE

CONCERT

ON

WEDNESDAY, 12TH MARCH, 1913,

AT 9-30 P. M.

PERFORMERS :—

Miss Kemball, Miss Godrez Padamjee, Miss D. R. Dady, Mrs. Ben Hick, Mrs. Acworth, Mrs. Portlock, Mrs. Binning, Mrs. Millard, Mrs. Luxmibai Ranade, the Misses S. Jassavalla, the Misses S. L. Panday, Capt. E. Drummond, A. D. C., and Mr. Guibara.

Reserved Stalls ... Rs. 5 and 4.
Reserved Dress Circle... ,, 4, 3 & 2.
Boxes ... 25, 20 & 15. Gallery, Re. 1.

Arrangements will be made for Purdah Parties.

Plan now open at S. ROSE & Co.

MAIDANIA.

WEDNESDAY, 12th inst.,

Grand Inaugural Night of the HIGHLAND WEEK.

Full Pipe Band (29 performers) of the

CAMERON HIGHLANDERS.

HIGHLAND DANCING,

Argyll Broad Sword Dance,

Eightsome Reel,

[illegible] Fling.

etc., etc.

Special Scotch Dinner, including Haggis.

Admission to Garden—Annas 8.

THURSDAY, 13th inst.,

CINDERELLA DANCE.

Farewell Performance of the 14th KING'S HUSSARS.

Special Characteristic Programme of Scotch Dance, Music and

HIGHLAND DANCES by the

CAMERON HIGHLANDERS.

The Rink floor will be reserved alternately for public Dancing, and the Dances by the Cameron Highlanders.

It is requested that so far as possible gentlemen wishing to dance will appear in Evening Dress. Dance Tickets can be obtained on application at the Rink Office.

The Management reserve the right to refuse the issue of Tickets upon application or to cancel any Tickets that may have been issued in error.

Admission to Garden—Re. 1.

SATURDAY, 15TH MARCH, CHILDREN'S CARNIVAL,

at 5-30 to 7-0.

RACES and SPORTS. PRIZES.

FANCY DRESS. FANCY DRESS.

The wearers of the 20 best costumes (10 boys, 10 girls) will be given tickets for all Side-Shows available for one week.

GENERAL SKATING.

Usual Evening Session, 7 to 8 30.

At 9-30

SCOTCH NIGHT. SCOTCH NIGHT.

Special Performance of Scotch Music and Dances by the

CAMERON HIGHLANDERS.

Admission to Garden—Annas 8.

Scotch Dinner, including Haggis.

OLD ISSUES of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" when available, are supplied at the following special prices: If of a date over one and within 3 months, eight annas a copy; over three months old and within 12 months, one rupee a copy; over 12 months old, an additional rupee for each year; and whenever a search is necessary an additional fee of Rs. 2 must be paid in advance

---

AMUSEMENTS.

TOWN HALL.

CONCERT.

UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF

T. E. LORD AND LADY SYDENHAM

AND

T. E. REAR ADMIRAL PEIRSE & MRS. PEIRSE.

In aid of the Relatives of the Seven Men belonging to H. M. Ship "PERSEUS," who lost their lives in H.M.S. "PERSEUS'S" Cutter in Persian Gulf, whilst engaged in the suppression of the Arms Traffic.

ABOUT THE 1st WEEK IN APRIL.

Given by the combined Officers and Ship's Companies of H.M. Ships "HIGHFLYER," "PHILOMEL" AND "SPHINX."

Reserved Seats, Rs. 4 and Rs. 2.
Unreserved Seats, Re. 1.
Plan at ROSE & Co.

CINEMA DE LUXE.

GAIETY THEATRE.

6-30 TWO HOUSES NIGHTLY 10

ANOTHER "MONSTER" BILL

COMTESSE OLGA.
SIGNORA CARMELITA.
MISS GLADYS KERR.
CUBBY KING.

OUR CINEMA PICTURES INCLUDE

BOMBAY RACES.
JACKAL CLUB PLATE
Taken at 4-30, shown at 6-30.
BARODA WEDDING FESTIVITIES.
THE PATH OF DESTINY
FOOLSHEAD THE IMMITABLE
and a Host of other Pictures
NO ADVANCE IN PRICES.

BOMBAY ART SOCIETY'S EXHIBITION.

TOWN HALL,

DAILY 8-30 A. M. TO 8 P. M. (S. T.).
FROM 26TH FEBRUARY to 12th MARCH (including Sunday).

ADMISSION—ANNAS FOUR.

FOR SALE.

A very quiet HORSE, suitable for a nervous rider, regularly ridden by a Lady and a first-rate trapper. Rs. 400. No offers.

Apply No. 377, "Bombay Gazette."

FOR SALE.—1 BAY ARAB GELDING, aged 7, about 14-0 1-2 hands. Station Polo, up to any amount of work. Make a good hack for district work, etc., quiet to ride and believed absolutely sound. Price, Rs. 500. Apply box No. 362, care of "Bombay Gazette."

WANTE[illegible]

WANTED, AT ONCE, Eurasian (Female) to learn BOOKBINDING. Experience unnecessary. Apply to Box No. 855, care of this Paper.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY a smart FOREMAN BINDER, speaking English. Apply with full particulars, stating salary wanted, &c., otherwise no application will be entertained to Box No. 595.

TO BE LET.

TO BE LET ON THE COOPERAGE.

THE Cooperage nearly opposite the Bandstand TO LET, to English married couple as paying guests. Nicely Furnished Bedroom with Verandah, with over-head Fan and Electric Light. Private Bathroom, Shower, and W.C. Use of Dining-room, etc. Overlooking sea and improvement Trust Gardens. Telephone installation. Good English Table on the English principle. Terms moderate. Apply Box 460, care of "Bombay Gazette."

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE NEZ.

DURING the hot steamy Weather, when your Glasses persist in falling of your nose, a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense will be found a great boon.

They are self-adjusting.
There is nothing to break.
They are always Horizontal.
They are the acme of comfort and very strong.
No slipping off the Nose.
Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting :—
Nickel, Rs. 3-8, Gold, Rs. 35.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

SPECIAL OFFER.

COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES—"Gazette Commercial" of the following sizes :—

9¼ inch by 4½ inch...Rs. 1 per hundred*
9¼ inch by 4½ inch...As. 14 per ,, *

* If printed on flap there will be an additional charge Rs. 3 per 1,000.

6 13-16 inch by 3⅝ inch, Rs. 2½ per thousand*

* If printed on flap, Rs. 4 per thousand.

AMUSEMENTS.

OLYMPIA PICTURE PALACE AND HALL OF VARIETIES.

SANDHURST ROAD.

RESIDENT MANAGER.....NORMAN BARRINGTON.

TO-NIGHT ! TO-NIGHT !

PROGRAMME.

1. MAZDI .....(King of Magicians.) IN NEW ILLUSIONS.
2. PICTURE .....Marriage Haters.
3. PICTURE .....Mysterious Elopement.
4. PICTURE .....Paris Hair Models.
5. THE BOTHWICK PARTY OF COMEDIANS.
6. PICTURE .....His last Performance (Our Star)
7. PICTURE .....One legged Poacher.

PRICES AS USUAL.

FIRST SHOW ..... 7 to 8-30 P.M.
SECOND SHOW ..... 9 to 10-30 ,,
THIRD SHOW ..... 11 to 12-30 ,,

1½ HOURS' SHOW. AMERICA-INDIA THEATRE. CHARNI ROAD. 1½ HOURS' SHOW.

TO-NIGHT. TO-NIGHT.

THE FAMOUS TYCOON TROUPE

PERFORMING DOGS FROM THE JAPAN-BRITISH EXHIBITION, WHITE CITY, SHEPHERD'S BUSH, LONDON.

The most marvellous exhibition of Canine Intelligence ever seen.

A BUMPER PROGRAMME. DON'T MISS OUR STAR PICTURE.

THE LION'S REVENGE.

A MAGNIFICENT DRAMA OF CIRCUS LIFE.

A Marvel of Realism showing 20 full-grown lions let loose in full view of the audience.

COMICS IN ABUNDANCE.

3 SHOWS NIGHTLY,

6-30 to 8, 8-30 to 10, and 10-15 to 11-45 P. M.

PRIZE SHOW ON SUNDAY—5 to 6-30 P.M.

A FACT WORTH NOTING.

PAGE & SANDEMAN'S Celebrated

INVALID'S PORT,

Gold Capsule, is

SECOND TO NONE.

Insist on having it.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

PAGE & SANDEMAN, LONDON, ENGLAND.

THE

NEWEST IDEAS

IN LIFE INSURANCE ARE EMBODIED IN THE PLANS OF THE

NORWICH UNION MUTUAL LIFE Office.

APPLY AT ONCE

For the New Prospectus of this Office which is the Most Replete Issue before the Insuring Public and contains the Newest and Most Popular Schemes of Insurance.

8 OPTION POLICIES HALF PREMIUM WHOLE LIFE AND ENDOWMENT POLICIES.
OLD AGE PENSIONS DEFERRED INSURANCE FOR CHILDREN
EDUCATIONAL ANNUITIES & CHILDREN ENDOWMENTS.

STRONG RESERVES.....LARGE BONUSES.....LIBERAL CONDITIONS.

NORWICH UNION LIFE OFFICE

EXTRACT FROM THE REVIEW:—

"From every point of view it may be unhesitatingly affirmed that there is no better Office in Great Britain than the Norwich Union."

? HOW MUCH CAN YOU AFFORD TO SAVE OUT OF YOUR INCOME ?

Let us know and we will send you a few ideas as to how you can best invest it with ABSOLUTE SECURITY for the benefit of yourself and your family.

FULL PARTICULARS AND EVERY INFORMATION ON APPLICATION TO—

W. & A. GRAHAM & CO.,
O. C. B. WIMBUSH.
GENERAL AGENTS. MANAGER

AGENTS WANTED.

SPECIAL S[illegible] ADVERTISEME[illegible]

Only advertisements for clerks, servants, &c., Goods for sale or wanted are accepted in this column.

RATES. (Cash Only.) Not exceeding 3 lines, Rs. 1. Each succeeding line, annas 8. Minimum charge, Re. 1.

REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover postage is previously paid.

PLATE POWDER.—Preserve your silver and electroplated ware by using the BATTLE-AXE PLATE POWDER. The finest preparation for producing a beautiful and lasting polish upon all articles of silver and electroplate. It contains no poison. We use it ourselves to make our stock of silver and plate to look always bright and fresh. PRICE ANNAS 8 PER TIN ONLY. MARKS & Co., LTD., JEWELLERS & SILVERSMITHS, BOMBAY & POONA.

GAZDAR & CO.—MERCHANTS AND CONTRACTORS, Churchgate St., Large stock of best English and Italian flooring, Dado Wall Tiles, Majolica Mosaic, Hand Brand Cement, Marble, Lavatory Basins, Closets, Bath Tubs, etc.

JOB PRINTING.—Apply at the "Bombay Gazette" Electric Printing Works, Homjee Street, Fort.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorial Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude at reasonable rates. Special terms for contracts. Apply to the Manager, The "Bombay Gazette" Electric Press.

SPECIAL OFFER.—Commercial Envelopes "Gazette Commercial" of the following sizes—9¼ inch by 4½ inch Rupee 1 per hundred. 9¼ inch by 4½ inch Annas 12 per hundred (if printed on flap there will be an extra charge of Re. 3 per thousand.) 6 13/16 inch by 3⅝ inch Rupees 2½ per thousand, (if printed on flap Rs. 4 per thousand.)

TO BE LET.—FIRST FLOOR, CORONATION MANSION, Dadar Road, Dadar, only for Europeans, convent and schools handy. Rent Rs. 55 per month. Apply G. D. Smith, Dadar.

WANTED.—A SHORTHAND-TYPIST, for a Commercial Firm. Apply, stating previous experience and salary required, to Box No. 398, care of this Paper.

INSURANCES.

THE ORIENTAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1874.

FUNDS OVER

RS. 4,00,00,000

INVESTED IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

LOW PREMIUMS.

GENEROUS CONDITIONS

PROMPT PAYMENT OF CLAIMS.

ECONOMICAL MANAGEMENT.

For Prospectus, containing all particulars apply

R. PATERSON BROWN, MANAGER.

Oriental Building, Bombay.

STANDARD LIFE OFFICE.

ESTABLISHED 1825.

CLAIMS PAID..... .. £29,500,000
ACCUMULATED FUNDS 13,000,000
ANNUAL REVENUE..... 1,550,000
BONUS DECLARED..... 8,170,000

A Reversionary Bonus at the rate of 1½ per cent. (or Rs. 15 per Rs. 1,000 assured) per annum, has been declared for the five years ended 15th November, 1910.

NEW SCHEMES.

DOUBLE ENDOWMENTS at English Rates, CHILDREN'S ENDOWMENT and EDUCATIONAL ANNUITIES with return of all premiums in the event of child's death.

For full information, apply to

F. A. PREVOST, Secretary, Bombay Branch

BINNY & Co., Ltd., Chief Agents, Madras.

ACCIDENT INSURANCE

HAVE YOU A POLICY OF THIS DESCRIPTION ? IF NOT IT WOULD BE ADVISABLE TO WRITE TO

W. & A. GRAHAM & CO. the Branch Managers of the NORWICH and LONDON ACCIDENT INSURANCE ASSOCIATION.

PLEASE REFER TO ADVERT. IN INSURANCE COLUMN.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 29 June, 2017

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD & COMPANY.
No. 16, APOLLO STREET.

BONA-FIDE SALE

TO-MORROW, WEDNESDAY, the 12th instant, at 2-30 p.m., (S.T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the "Old Court," Pavai Road, Malabar Hill, the very valuable and artistic design French-polished teak-wood and blackwood dining-room, drawing-room and bedroom furniture, set of black-wood dining-room chairs, Sheraton pattern, Chesterfield sofas and easy chairs, rich sweet-toned cottage piano, by Beschin, in excellent order, rich glass and porcelain-ware, full size slate billiard table, wind-proof lamps, rich table ornaments, Durrie and Indian carpets, lady's English buggy, garden plants, etc., the property of E. B. Raikes, Esq., Barrister-at-Law, and one other gentleman.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On THURSDAY, the 13th instant, at 2-30 P.M., (S. T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the Altamont Road, Cumballa Hill, next to Prospect Lodge, very valuable and neat made teakwood and blackwood French-polished dining-room, drawing-room and bedroom furniture, by John Roberts, etc., also English made furniture, such as English antique copper panel side board, dinner waggons, dumb waiter, round dining table, arm chairs, Chesterfield couch tapestry, upholstered easy chairs, hall cabinet, card table, lady's secretariat oxydized gas brackets, iron single and double bedsteads, almyrahs, clothes and hanging presses, dressing washhand and writing tables **cut glassware, by John Roberts, rich crockery-ware, fancy curtains,** rich table ornaments, Brussel's carpets, a large collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots and baskets such as Pritchardia grandis and other palms, Maiden hair and gold ferns and other flowering plants, etc., the property of Frank Harrison, Esq., of Messrs. Marshall, Sons and Co.

Catalogues are published, and the property is on view.

N. B.—The garden will be sold at 5 p.m., (S. T.), on the day of sale.

SALE OF MOTOR-CAR AND CYKLONETTE CAR.

Under instructions from R. D. Sethna, Esq., the Receiver in Suit No. 1093 of 1912, (K. G. Gaikwad vs. R. K. Nulkar), Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction near their Rooms, No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, on MONDAY, the 17th instant, at 3 p.m., (S.T.).

1 Alldays and Onions Motor-Car 12-14 Horse power, 4 cylinder, magneto ignition, 5 seated, semi-torpedo body, Glass screen, stepney wheel, lamp, etc., in running order.

1 Cyklonette Motor-Car, 2 cylinder, 3 seated, magneto ignition in running order.

The above cars will be on view at Messrs. K. and S. Motor Works at Tardeo, four days before sale.

AUCTION SALE of very valuable Landed Property, at Parsee Bazar and Borah Bazar Street, Fort.

In the High Court of Judicature at Bombay.
O. O. C. J.
Suit No. 641 of 1911.

Hormusji Framji Manekshahna...Plaintiff.
Vs.
Nasarwanji Bomanji Panthaki, and others .....Defendants.

Under instructions from R. D. Sethna, Esq., Receiver in Suit No. 641 of 1911, (Hormusji Framji Maneksha hna vs. Nasarwanji B. Panthaki and others), Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co will sell by Public Auction, on TUESDAY, the 18th inst., at 4-30 p. m., (S. T.), the following landed property, on the premises :—

Particulars.—All that piece or parcel of quit and ground rent tenure with tenements or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Parsee Bazaar Street, in the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, admeasuring 313 4-9 square yards or thereabouts and is registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 431, 432, New No. 5460, Old Survey No. 808, New Survey No. 9189, and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under "A" Ward No. 2286, and Street No. 190, and is bounded as follows :—That is to say on the North by the property of the late Mr. Ruttonji Pestonji Vamiri, on the South by the house belonging to the Shravak temple, known as Apasara, on the East by Borah Bazar Street, and West by Sweeper's passage.

For further particulars and printed conditions of sale apply to the Receiver, above named, at his Office in the High Court Buildings, or to Manchershaw Bomanji Chothia, Esq., Attorney for the Plaintiff abovenamed, at his Office at Sardar Mansions, Hummum Street, Fort, or to the Undersigned.

AUCTION SALE of Vacant Lands at the junction of DeLisle Road and Toolsi Pipe Road.

Under instructions from the Administrator-General of Bombay, as the Administrator of the estate of the late Mr. Haji Cassam Noor Mahomed, deceased, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on TUESDAY, the 8th day of April, 1913, at 5 p.m., (S.T.), the following vacant lands on the premises :—

PARTICULARS:

Lot No. 1.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground of Foras tenure land, situate lying and being at the junction of DeLisle Road, and Toolsi Pipe Road, in the City and Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 167 square yards or thereabouts, forming portion of the land entered into the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue, under Old No. 616, New No. 12616, Old Survey No. , and New Survey No. 4-2650, and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under "G" Ward 2467 (2), and Street No. 349A, and bounded on or towards the East by Toolsi Pipe Road, on the West by DeLisle Road, on the South by Carrol Road, and on the North by the property of J. B. Fernandes.

Lot No. 2.—All that vacant piece or parcel of land or ground of Foras tenure, situate, lying and being at Toolsi Pipe Road, in the City and Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement about 420 square yards, forming portion of the land entered in the Books of the Collector of Revenue, under Old No. 616, New No. 12,616, and New Survey No. 4-2650, and being vacant portion of the land belonging to the chawl since demolished which chawl was assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward "G" Nos. 2476 and 2475, Street Nos. 8, 2, 4 and 6, and bounded on the North and East by the

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD & Co.—Contd.

Government public passage and beyond it by the property of Shaik Hussein Khan, Pathan, on the West by the Toolsi Pipe Road, on the South partly by the property now vacant piece of land of John Joseph de Abreo, and partly by Carrol Road.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to the Undersigned.

CRAWFORD & Co.
Bombay, 11th March, 1913.

BENNETT & COMPANY.
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF MACHINERY.

THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 11th instant, at 4 p.m., (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at Messrs. W. H. Brady and Co.'s godown, in the compound of the New City of Bombay Mill, Chinchpoogly Road, by order of the concerned, and on account and risk of the Kistna Textile Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Narespur Kistna District :—

1 Winding Machine of 40 spindles to wind from Hanks on to wooden pirns complete with rices for hanks.

1 cloth folding Machine to plait up to 40" plaits and to plait cloth 60" wide, with self-stopping motion. &c., complete.

Both the above machines by Messrs. Geo. Keighley Ld., Burnley.

The above is now on view.

On THURSDAY, the 13th instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at "Thoburn House," Apollo Bunder, opposite the Taj Mahal Hotel, very valuable and handsome teakwood and blackwood plain and carved household furniture, rich glass and crockeryware, best platedware, dining table and chairs, sideboard and dumbwaiters, drawing-room sofas and chairs, one sweet-toned cottage piano by Rose and Co., cabinets, one roll-top writing table, books, glass door almyrahs, handsome flower vases, table ornaments, rich pictures and oleographs, gramophone with records, marble top dressing and washhand tables, brass and iron bedsteads, table and hanging lamps, rich carpets, gent's and lady's bicycles, rich suits and wearing apparels and boots, rich enamelled bath tub, Singer's sewing machine, cooking utensils, etc., etc., the property of the late Captain O. R. Sewells and others.

The property of another gentleman.—

One handsome strong rubber-tyred victoria with a bay waler mare and harness.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

AUCTION SALE OF JAWA SUGAR.

Under instructions from the Bombay Merchants' Bank, Limited, and on account and at the risk of Cursondas Luxmidas, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on THURSDAY, the 13th instant, at 3 p. m., (S. T.), 853 bags of Jawa sugar, which the Bank hold as mortgages, in possession from the said Cursondas Luxmidas at the Godown No. 283-293, situate at Janjikar Street, where the said goods are stored.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to the Bank at their Office in Apollo street, Fort, or to the Undersigned.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY.

GRAND AUCTION SALE of very Rare Artistic Pictures, old Vases, Sevres, Bronzes, old Curios, Furniture, etc., by eminent French Artists never before been exhibited in Bombay.

Under instructions from the Directors of the Exhibition of Pictures, Sevres and Bronzes, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will, on SATURDAY, the 15th instant, and the following days, at 2 p.m., (S.T.), sell by Public Auction, at Waterloo Mansion, next to Messrs. Stanley Humphrey & Co., opposite the Royal Museum, Fort, a very large rare collection of remarkable Works of Arts, consisting of very rare old China vases, rare busts, caskets, tea cups, one clock Josephine green ground, Empire of Imperial Factory, rare old Comfit boxes of different colours and gold relief decoration, bust Marie-Antoinette of Versailles, incense burner globe sevres, flower decoration, one pair Normand vases, one Egyptian tete-a-tete, purple ground rich empire decoration on each piece the heads of Napoleon and his family, plates festoon decoration, birds, decoration rays with flower bunch of grapes, one vase urn thermire, six plates Sun Capo di Monti, one magnificent jewel-casket in rose wood, style Louis XV, six pairs Candelabres "Vieux Lison," one globe clock, lady's writing tables, with marble tops, one ink-stand Empire, two lamps gilded bronze, one casket Compiegne E. T. 'Gros-Bleu' Sevres, subject "Music Louis XV", one wedding casket Capo di Monti (an exceptional piece), one pair vases, style Empire, subject, "A She Warrior" (mythological subject), one column biscuit, representing on the top the seasons and on the bottom mythological subject, one ice dish ribbed sevres turquoise flower, style Louise XVI; four pairs figures intinerant merchants, representing the calls of Paris, one garniture composed of three vases, subject "Mythological figures" the centre vase forming clock with gong (an exceptional piece) and many others too numerous to describe.

The above is now on view.

BENNETT & CO.
Bombay, 11th March, 1913.

NORWICH UNION
FIRE INSURANCE SOCIETY
in which is incorporated
NORWICH AND LONDON
ACCIDENT INSURANCE ASSOCIATION.
HEAD OFFICE: ..... NORWICH.
CHIEF OFFICE FOR
INDIA .....GRAHAM'S BLDGS.
BRANCH MANAGERS.....BOMBAY
W. & A. GRAHAM & CO.

Policies granted covering all accidents and numerous specified fevers and diseases 10 per cent. Bonus after five years and many other valable benefits.

£7 or Rs. 105 purchases a policy insuring £1,000 or Rs. 15,000 for accidental death with a weekly disablemen allowance of £6 or Rs. 90.

In case of permanent disablement the policy provides a handsome Pension.

AGENTS WANTED.

B. O. C.
B. O. C. KEROSINES
Waterlily 150°F.—Firefly 125°F.—Chukker 125°F.—Victoria 125°F.

LUBRICANTS.
Fuel & Cylinder Oils.
WAX.
CANDLES.

B. O. C.

PETROL.
MOTOR OILS
A. & B.
Motor Grease.

BURMAH OIL Co., Ld.
Agents: SHAW WALLACE & Co.,
CALCUTTA—BOMBAY—MADRAS—KARACHI.

Messrs. BULLOCH BROS. & Co., Ltd., CHITTAGONG.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The steamer Wearbeck, 2,446 tons Captain W Thompson, will sail for Middlesborough via Karachi with a general cargo.

The steamer Belle of France, 2,488 tons, Captain J P Cargill, sailed on Monday for Calcutta, with ballast.

The B I S N Co's steamer Fazilka, 2,697 tons, Captain J K Rose, will sail to-day for Moulmein with ballast.

The Japan Line steamer Sanuki Maru, 3,787 tons, Captain J C Richards, arrived in harbour Monday from Yokohama, 3rd Feb. via intermediate ports with a general cargo and 8 passengers.

The steamer Rivardale, 2,752 tons, Captain A M Mackend, arrived in Bombay harbour on Sunday evening from Barry February 4 with a cargo of coal.

The City Line steamer City of Marseilles 3,289 tons, Captain B Dowse, arrived in harbour on Monday from Liverpool 15th Feb. with a general cargo and passengers.

The B I S N Co's steamer Linga, 951 tons, Captain R S P Butler sailed on Monday for Karachi, via coast ports, with a general cargo and passengers.

MEN-OF-WAR AND R. I. M. VESSELS.

H M S Highflyer....Capt R A Nugento ..... R N Flagship
H M S Philomel.....Comdr Ballard ..... R Navy
H M S Sphinx.....Comdr Geo J Todd ..... Spl Ser St
R I M S Minto.....Comdr G H Finnis..... R I Marine
H T Plassy.....Comdr Andrews ...Troopship

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR —MAR. 10.

African Monarch ..2593 Dakers ...T M & Co
Breconian .....2577 Jones...W & A G & Co
Beachey ...2997 Turner .....T M & Co
Baron Balfour ...2552 Symonds ...K N and Co
City of Marseilles ...3280 Liverpool ...Dawse K Nixon & Co
Faris.....737 Coates ..... Arab Steamers
Ferrara.....717 Feathers ....
Graf Tisza Istvan ...230 Lucks ...A L S N Co
Helios .....860 Kundsen ... ...F F and Co
Kasara..... ...604 King .....M M and Co
Lufan Maru ..2963 Yannamuti ...K N and Co
Marmariss.....Comdr Muhlis ..... Turkish G Boat
Mantria ...5905..... Vibert .....P. & O. Co
Nurani.....2870 McLennan ...T M & Co
Noor-el-Bahr.....214 Mahomed .....Nacoda
Riverdall.....2782 Mackenel ..... T M & Co
Shah Jehan.....698 Nacoda ....Nacoda
Samui Maru...3789 Richards .....N Y Kaisha
Washington.....2690 Stage ...Standard Oil Co
Western.....3727 Stege ...S Smidt and Co

VESSELS IN DOCK.—MAR. 10.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Capts.	Dest.	Date.	Agents.
A Arabistan.....	3307	Davies	12-3	M M and Co	
B Netherpark.....	2804	Taylor ...	...	...	
D&E Clan Matheson...	3052	Harris...	J F & Co		
F Crown of Castile ...	2827	McKilloys..... Genoa...	15-3...	K Nixon & Co	
H Mansuri.....2042	Gore ...	Jeipah....	10-3 ...	Bo and P S N Co	
M Fairport.....	..2433	Greig...	W & A G & Co		
N Whitelay Hall ..2,380	Mead ...	W & AG&Co			
O Lowmoor...	2516	Pippet...	W & A G & Co		
P Neuenfels .	3541	..Schwarz	W & A G and Co		
Porani	552	...Dawood	Bo S N Co		
Q Roseinee ...	993	Richardson	B P S N Co		
Satrunji.....547	Hossain	Bo S N Co			

Offside Q

Kola.....510	Elton...	Repairing...	M M & Co		

H W P D

Netravati .....Repairing.....			Bo S N Co		
Salsette...2391	Lewellin...	Aden...	P and O Co		

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 City of Karachi ..3516	Morrison ..	L'pool	K N and Co		
2 Hindoo.....3156	Groves...	Hull...	8-3...	J Finlay	
3 Sicilia ..... 3187.....		Maganzini R Line			
4 Wearbeck...2446	Thompson...	Millsbro ..	W & A G & Co		
5 Newburn...2325	Richard...	Antwerp...	10-3	J M & Co	
6 Lindenfels...3525	Muller...	W & A G & Co			
7 Habsburg ...2,94	Siberich...	..Prieste. ..	1t-3	A L S N Co	
8 Vorwaerts ...3722...		Danecker	Trieste	A L S N Co	
9 Assaye...4359	Cookman ..	Shanghai...	12-3	P & O Co	
10 Kildonan Arcadia.....3513		Barcham ...	London on 1913...	P & O Co	
12 Dunera 2763	Chidley...	M M and Co			
13 Mackgraf... 2325.....		Bremen...	A S & Co		

ARRIVALS

Mar.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From
9	Riverdale ...	Mackind	Barry, Feb 4
10	C.of Marseilles	Dowse.....	L'pool, Feb 15
	Sanuki Maru.	Richards...	Y'hama, Feb 3

DEPARTURES.

Mar.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
10	Linga	Butler	Karachi, etc
	B. of France..	Cargill.....	Calcutta

The following vessels obtained portclearance yesterday.

Steamer Wearbeck, Thompson, for Middlesbrough.

Steamer Fazilka, Rose, for Moulmein.

The following vessels began to load on yesterday.

Steamer Nurani, for Calcutta etc.
" Neuenfels, for Rangoon etc.
" Kesara, for Persian Gulf etc.
" City of Marseilles for Liverpool etc.
" Yarra, for Marseilles.

DAILY EXPORTS.—MAR. 10.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

City of Karachi s—500 cwts myrabollams J M Billimoria 1,999 cwts myrabollams, L. Pragji; 35 bales hemp, Ebjee Oomersey ; 300 cwts fennelseed, Baver Krause ; 481 cwts myrabollams S Cooverji and Co ; 50 bales cotton, W Wolf and Sons ; 1,000 cwts groundnut cakes, 1,000 cwts teelseed cakes Labercrombie and Co ; 24 bales wool, Esmail Dossa and Co ; 4,000 cwts bone meal, E C Nanjee,

FOR LONDON.

Arcadia s—172 bales skins Chambers and Co ; 15 casks skins, Enrico N Stein ; 200 bales hemp, J N Kapadia and Co; 29 casks salt skins Thos Cook and Son ; 6,000 cwts castorseed, B S Lloyd and Co; 1,001 cwt myrabollams, J M Bilimoria and Co ; 300 cwts dryginger, E Sooltanalli.

Mantua s—2,000 cwt wheat and 7,242 cwt cottonseed Ralli Bros.

FOR HULL.

Hindoo s—14,000 cwts cottonseed 6,000 cwts cottonseed H Khimjee ; 982 cwts myrabollams, S Cooverjee and Co.

Newburn s—1,150 cwts myrabollams, P Mathooradas and Co ; 500 cwts cotton seed, T Toolseedas,

FOR ANTWERP.

Lindenfels—100 bales hemp Ebjie Oomersey ; 56 bales cotton H Amagtrain ; 330 bales cotton Volkart Bros ; 2,000 cwts castorseed, H Maganlal : 50 bales cotton J Finlay and Co ; 2,000 cwts castorseed K Devchand and Co ; 600 cwts gum M Jaferbhoy ; 6,000 cwts crushedbone, R Kaderbhoy ; 1080 cwt naize 2,000 cwts castorseed and 1,500 cwts linseed, Ralli Bros.

FOR MARSEILLES.

City of Karachi s—80 cwts wheat, 2,000 cwts linseed, L Dreyfus and Co ; 2,000 cwts gingellyseed, S Coverji and Co ; 50 bales cotton, W. Wolf and Sons.

Yarra s—10 bales hemp, Kiddle Reeve and Co.

FOR MANCHESTER.

Whately Hall s—50 tons manganese ore, J Finlay and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Sicilia 610 bales cotton, Ralli Bros ; 800 cotton, Volkart Bros ; 162 cwts gum, M Jaferbhoy ; 200 bales cotton, K Vishram and Co.

Crown of Castile s—100 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Habsburg s—55 bales cotton, K Vishram and Co ; 110 bales cotton, K H Kayania and Co.

FOR NAPLES.

Sicilia s—800 bales cotton, Volkart Bros ; 52 bales cotton, Ralli Bros ; 700 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co ; 400 bales cotton, S Byramjee.

FOR HAVRE.

Yarra s—105 cwts gum, R Damji and Co.

FOR VENICE.

Hasbburg s—125 bales hemp, Ebjee Oomersey.

FOR PORTSAID for ordes.

Lowmoor s—4,018 cwts cottonseed, Ralli Bros.

FOR HONG KONG.

Assaye s—5 cases opium, P and O Co.; 262 cwts olibanum, 80 cwts bysabale, and 7 cwts heirabale P Jethabhoy, 6 cwts olibanum, K Hunsary and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Beachy s—100 bales cotton H Nansey and Co; 6,000 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 4,000 bales cotton, The M B Kaisha, 440 bales cotton, Breul and Co; 700 bales cotton, M H Dedasthi, 705 bales cotton, Volkart Bros; 1,500 bales cotton, The Japan Cotton Trading Co-

Assaye s—120 bales cotton, The G G Kaisha.

FOR OSAKA.

Beachy s—500 bales cotton. The Japan Cotton Trading Co; 200 do. the H Nansey and Co.

FOR YOKA HAMA.

Beachy s—300 bales cotton. The Japan Cotton Trading Co.

BOMBAY AMUSEMENTS.

THE EXCELSIOR.

An excellent programme of films is occupying the screen this week. "The Perjured Confession" is a most moving tragedy and the audience have expressed themselves in high terms regarding the excellence of the plot and of the acting. The classical film, "Ancient Greece," is a new feature in cinematography. It stirs the imagination in a fascinating manner and brings Grecian history and antiquity to mind in a form which is highly appreciated. The comic items represented by "The Glory of Wiffles" and "The Vandal Leopard," are most laughable; in the former, the comic actor M. Prince is at his best, and in the later, a statue and the police are associated with the evening of Spots, under conditions that are intensely amusing. The Animated Gazette keeps up its character as an up-to-date record of the more prominent European events, which are realistically placed before the visitors.

IF YOUR FRIENDS TOLD YOU

The ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP is "pleasant to use and whitens and softens the skin," and "I prefer it to any other," would you miss trying a tablet? These testimonials from ladies of title (with names) are on the wrapper, and thousands (home and abroad) buy the soap. If it suits so many, may it not be worth your attention? It is a Toilet Luxury, delightful in use, delicately perfumed, refreshing and beneficial. British manufacture. Sold by Chemists, Stores, Grocers, etc., and at 76, New Oxford-street, London. Established over 35 years.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE charges for announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender, are Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

POTTINGER.—On the 4th Feb., at 5, Cumberland Gate, Kew Gardens, the wife of Capt. John A. Pottinger, 30th Punjabis, of a daughter.

DODD.—On 4th inst., at Bareilly, the wife of Captain A. H. R. Dodd, 17th Cavalry, of a son.

CALVERT.—On 6th inst. at Rohtak, the wife of Hubert Calvert, I. C. S., of a son.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Bombay Improvement Trust, 4. p.m.
Public Services Commission, Secretariat, 10-30 a.m.
Bombay Mill-Owners' Association, Balloting for a truestee of the Improvement Trust Board.
B. L. H. Point-to-Point Team Race, Santa Cruz.
Lecture by Mr. F. T. Brooks subject, "Man the Body-Dweller," in the hall of the Prathana Mandir Girgaum, 6-30 p.m.
Girls' Friendly Society annual general meeting, at Government House, 5 p.m.
Cinema De Luxe, 6-30 and 10 p. m.
"Maidania," Esplanade, 5-30 p.m.
America-India Cinematograph, Charni-road.
Excelsior Cinematograph, 6-30 to 8 ; 8-30 to 9-30 ; 10 to 11. 30.

Maxim.—A true lord is he who is generous when asked, who forbears when he is deemed ignorant, and who is kind to everyone that comes in his way.

RAILWAY TIME TABLE.

[In force from 1st March 1913.]

The following are the hours of arrival and departure of the principal Mail and Express trains at and from Victoria Terminus and Colaba daily. Standard time is given in all cases :—

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

	Arr.	Dep.
Punjab Mail	12-35	19-14
Calcutta Mail (via Jubbulpur)	13-20	21-0
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur)	8-45	14-0
Madras Mail	6-0	22-0
Poona Mail	11-10	14-45
Delhi Express (3rd and inter. class)	6-50	7-30
Poona Express	19-35	8-0
Manmad Express	12-20	14-20
Postal Express for Punjab ...		*
do do for Calcutta...		*
do do for Madras ...		*

* Four hours after Mail steamer is signalled on Fridays only.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

	Arr.	Dep.
Northern Express	7-30	21-0
Guzerat Mail	8-35	21-50
Third Class Express ...	6-45	17-0

MUSIC AT THE CHOWPATTI BANDSTAND.—By kind permission of Lt.-Col. F. G. Smith and Officers, the band of the 2nd (Q. V. O.) R. ifles will play the following programme of music, commencing at 6 p.m., to-day :—

March.....Bereaglieri	.....Eilenberg
Valse .....Sizilietta.....	.....Flow
Selection ...The Arcadians.....	...Talbot
Air .....La Cinquantine.....	Maria
Patrol.....Siamese Patrol	Lincke
Valse .....Sphinx	Popy
Song .....Ave Maria	Schubert

MUSIC AT THE PRINCESS MARY GYMKHANA.—By kind permission of Lt.-Col. H. R. C. B. Barnard, V.D. and Officers, the band of the 1st Battn., B. B. & C. I. Ry. Vols. will play the following programme of music under the direction of Mr. A Mallandaine, Bandmaster, commencing at 6 p.m., to-day :—

March of Triumph ...Entry of the Gladiators	.....Fucik
Overture .....Tancredi.....	.....Rossini
Serenade ...Birthday	.....Eisoldt
Gavotte ...The way to the Heart.	Lincke
Selection.....The Quaker Girl ...	Monckton
Valse .....Morgenblatter	Strauss
Selection.....Gipsy Love	Lehar
Romance.....Hobomoko	Reeves

MUSIC AT THE ROYAL YACHT CLUB.—By kind permission of Lt.-Col. R. E. Pigott, C.I.E., V.D. and Officers, the band of the 1st Battalion, B. B & C. I. Ry. Vols. will play the following programme under the direction of Mr. Geo. W. Salter, commencing at 6 p.m., to-day :—

March..... Grotesque Don Quixote	Rupprecht
Valse .....Flirtation.....	.....Steck
Idyll .....Woodland Whispers	Czibulka
Suite .....La Feria	Lacome
Cornet Duet. I would that my Love	Mendelssohn
Entracte ...Sweet Briar.....	Squire
Selection ..Bonnie Scotland...	Home
Indian Intermezzo ..Romona	Johnson

JOCKEY HILL.—Hill the Jockey, who met with a severe accident about three weeks ago, at the races at Mahaluxmi, and who has since been under treatment at St. George's Hospital, was well enough yesterday to be permitted to leave the Hospital in charge of his friends.

ARTICLED CLERKS' EXAMINATION.—An examination of articled clerks to solicitors was held at the High Court yesterday. Mr. K. F. Mody, Mr. Campbell and Mr. Mirza Khan were the examiners. Out of 58 candidates, who had applied only 48 sat at the examination.

INFANT'S FATAL FALL.—A small Hindu boy, aged about 2 years, living with his parents' on the first floor of a building in Warden-road, fell while playing on the gallery and fractured his skull. He was taken to the Sir J. J. Hospital, but succumbed to his injuries last night.

STUDENTS' BROTHERHOOD.—Under the auspices of the Students' Brotherhood, Mr. F. I. Brooks will deliver his third and last address of the series on Tuesday the 11th March 1913, at 6-30 p. m. (S. T.), in the hall of the Prarthana Mandir, Girgaum, on "Man, the Body Dweller." Mr. I. J. Viniadalal, M.A., LL.B., has kindly consented to preside.

GATE OF INDIA.—A Press note states for general information that a model of the revised design for the building which is to be erected on the Apollo Bunder, in commemoration of the visit, to India, of their Imperial Majesties, has been placed in a shamiana erected for the purpose in the compound of the Town Hall, for inspection by the public.

BURGLARIES.—Aga Abas Shastri has reported to the police that his office at Babula Tank has been broken into and three gold watches, ornaments, currency-notes and cash of the aggregate value of Rs. 2,560 stolen from a safe.—Mr. M. Dadabhoy, a merchant living in Girgaum, has reported to the police that his house was broken into last night and cash and jewellery of the value of Rs. 870 stolen.

TEMPERANCE COUNCIL AND HOLI HOLIDAYS.—The Bombay Temperance Council have, through their Secretary, Mr. D. D. Guilder, addressed a letter to the Commissioner of Excise on the subject of closing liquor-shops during the approaching Holi holidays, the requests made therein being summarised as : (1) the closing of all liquor-shops for two days, or if that could not be done, their closing at noon on the first day, and the whole day of the second day of the festival ; (2) the closing of all foreign liquor-shops, wholesale as well as retail ; (3) prohibition of the sale of liquor at liquor-shops doing business as refreshment rooms, except to those who take a full meal on the premises.

POSTAL NOTICE.—A mail for Egypt and Europe, consisting of letters and packets specially marked for transmission per Messageries Maritimes s. s. "Yarra" will be made up at the Bombay General Post Office for despatch to destination at 10 a.m. on Thursday, the 13th inst. Letters, etc., for Aden and Berbera will also be despatched by this steamer. Parcel mail for France closes at the same hour.

JAINS' SEND-OFF TO YOUNG CHIEFS.—Under the auspices of the Jain Association of India, a public meeting was held last Friday ; a large public meeting in the evening, at Lalbag (Bhuleshwar), under the presidentship of Mr. Jivanlal Pannalal, to wish "bon voyage" to their Highnesses the Nawab Saheb of Junagad, and the Thakore Saheb of Palitana, and their Highnesses' companion, Mr. W. C. Tudor Owen, I.C.S. The meeting was attended by many Jain leaders. Mr. M. G. Kapadia, solicitor, Mr. Amarchand Ghelabhai, and Mr. Mohanlal Hemchand, conveyed the good wishes of the whole Jain Swetamber Community to the guests. They strongly desired their relations with both the States to be ever full of sympath, and harmony. Mr. Tudor Owen prayed God would help him in the responsible duty of educating their Hignesses. He had, during his seven years' connection with them, always found the Jains kind. Mr. Ratanchand Talakchand and Mr. Lakhamsey H. Meisery expressed their obligations to the guests and the meeting dispersed after a vote of thanks to the President.

GATHERING AT ANKOLA.

Monday the 3rd was a gala day for Ankola, a small sea-coast town, twenty miles away from Karwar. Mr W. D. Sheppard, the Commissioner, S.D., delivered an address and handed a casket on behalf of the people of Ankola to Khansaheb Dadabhai R. Balsara as an acknowledgment of his munificent gift towards the Ankola Dispensary. The following ladies and gentlemen were present on the occasion. Mr. Sheppard, Mrs. Sheppard, Mr. Monteath, the Collector of Kanara, Resaldar Bapat, the Police Superintendent, the Civil Surgeon, Mr. More, the Salt and Abkari Assistant Collector, Khansaheb Dadabhai, Mrs. Dadabhai, Mr. Kotwal of the Forest Department, Mrs. Kotwal, local officials and public gentry. The ceremony was performed in the richly decorated hall of the Edward School, when also the successful pupils of the school received prizes from Mrs. Sheppard. Mr. S.A. Nadkarni, in a short introductory speech, explained the object of the ceremony, and the address was read by Mr. N. G. Nadkarni. In his speech the President, Mr. Sheppard, remarked that he had known the Khansaheb ever since he was an Assistant Collector. He was a self-made man and having risen from the humble position of being an agent to an Abakari farmer, by his integrity and energy, he had benefited equally the people, the Government, and himself. He further remarked that the Khansaheb was following the example of the men of his race like Sir Jamsetji, Sir Dinshaw Petit and Mr. Jamshetji Tata, who were known all the world over for their magnificent charities. He also congratulated the head master on the success of his efforts. Khansaheb Dadabhai, in a short speech, replied, that what he had done was no more than his duty. The ceremony ended with the usual distribution of flowers, etc.

SUN, MOON AND TIDES.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Mean time ; depth of water is at Prince's Dock sill.

HIGH WATER.

Day of week.	Day of Month.	Bombay Mean Time		Depth on Sill.	
	March	h	m	h	m
Mon	10	m 0	32	28	1
		0	49 a	27	4
Tues.....	11	m 0	58	27	11
		1	20 a	27	8
Wed	12	m 1	21	27	6
		1	55 a	26	11
Thurs.....	13	m 1	47	26	11
		2	35 a	26	4
Fri	14	m 2	14	26	2
		3	23 a	25	8

LOW WATER.

Day of Week.	Day of Month	Bombay Mean Time.		Depth on Sill.	
	March	h	m	h	m
Mon	10	m 6	57	16	6
		6	37 a	17	4
Tues ...	11	m 7	1	16	4
		7	4 a	17	11
Wednes.	12	m 7	26	16	4
		7	31 a	18	9
Thurs ...	13	m 7	53	16	6
		7	9 a	19	9
Fri	14	m 8	25	16	9
		8	32 a	20	9

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time, during the ensuing week :—

Mar.	Sunrise.	Sunset.
10 (Monday)	do 6h. 51m.	do 6h. 47m.
11 (Tuesday)	do 6h. 50m.	do 6h. 47m.
12 (Wednes)	do 6h. 49m.	do 6h. 48m.
13 (Thurs)	do 6h. 48m.	do 6h. 48m.
14 (Friday)	do 6h 48m.	do 6h. 48m

PHASES OF THE MOON.—New Moon, March 8, 5h. 52-5m. a.m. ; First Quarter, 16th 2h. 2-1m. a. m. ; Full Moon, 22nd, 5h. 26-2m p.m. ; Last Quarter, 29th, 6h. 27-7m. p.m.

Baking at Home is becoming more and more popular thanks to "PAISLEY FLOUR"
The SURE raising powder
This is because Paisley Flour makes home baking easier and the bakings better raised and better flavoured.
And with Paisley Flour a great variety of dainty little cakes can be made quickly and successfully and eaten fresh from the oven.
There is an excellent selection of recipes for cakes and scones given in the Brown & Polson recipe book, gratis and post free from Mackenzie, Lyall & Co., Lyon's Range, Calcutta. Write for it now.

THE HAIR TONIC FOR THE ORIENT

Do not use cheap and inferior Hair Oil which injure Hair and Brain.

Kaminia Oil has been for excellent make awarded a Gold Medal in the Mysore Exhibition, and

MARKET REPORT.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

MONDAY EVENING.] [10TH Mar. 1913.

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER FROM BOMBAY BY RAIL on 7th Mar., 1913.

By	Bars	Ounces.
G. I. P. Railway.....	38	43,971
B. B. and C. I. Raily	29	35,084

FINANCIAL.

MONEY :—

Bank of Ben. rate since 13th Feb 1913 7 p.c.
Bank of Bom. „ „ 27th Dec. 1912 8 „
Bank of Mad. „ „ 31st Dec. „ 8 „

The Cash balance of the Bank of Bombay is 5 lakhs down.

EXCHANGE—

The market opened steady and unchanged at 1s. 4d, T. T., 1s. 4d. 1-32 on Demand and 1s. 4d 5-16 for 3 months' sight Credits. There has been little business doing either way. Far Eastern rates are steadier.

We quote.—

T.T. on London	...1s. 4d
Demand Draft	...1s. 4 1-32
Credits 3 months' sight	...1s. 4 5-16
Do. do forward	...1s. 4 9-32d. 22nd March
Do. do France	...171 1-4
Do. do Marks	...139 1-2
Hongkong 60 days' sight	...144 3-4
Shanghai „	...194 1-4
Japan „	...148 3-4

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—

The market opened steady at 95 3-16 for Cash and 95 5-16 for the Settlement and advanced 1-16 during the early part of the day. Prices remained steady at the advance until the close. A moderate business has been done.

We quote.—

Cash	...	Rs. 95 4 0
Settlement	...	„ 95 6 0

BULLIONS.—

On Saturday bar silver in London was 1-16 higher for ready at 27, and 1-8 higher for forward at 27 1-4. New York was 1-8 up at 58 3-4. The local market opened at 69 1-19 ex duty for the first settlement and declined 1-4 closing as under for all positions. Ready bars are steady at 72 5-8. Bar gold is steady.

We quote.—

English Bar Gold	...	Rs. 24 0 6
Australian „	...	„ 23 15 6
Sovereigns „	...	„ 15 0 0
Silver (ex duty)		
Ready	...	„ 72 10 0
1st Settlement	...	„ 68 14 0
2nd Settlement	...	„ 69 2 0
Silver (cum duty)		
Ready	...	„ 82 0 0
1st Settlement March	...	„ 78 4 0
2nd Settlement	...	„ 78 8 0

COTTON.

MARKET REPORTS.—

A further small decline was reported in the American markets at the close on Saturday. Private telegrams regarding the near future of the market are conflicting, and week and statistics are said to be disappointing. In the local market Broach is the centre of attraction. The market for this description is in the hands of speculators who are manipulating prices for the settlement in connection with options. Rates are irregular. Later on Saturday good Broach advanced to Rs. 327. Yesterday Sunday in the bazaar the price opened at Rs. 325 and closed at Rs.329 1 2, This morning the quotation was Rs. 328 1 2, and fluctuations have occurred during the day. At Colaba the market opened at Rs. 328 and closed irregular as under. In other descriptions there is very little doing. Fine Broach April is Rs. 321. The room rates of the Bombay Cotton Trade Association are Rs. 324 for good Broach ready, and Rs. 328 for fine Broach ready.

For ready cotton the demand continues very moderate and prices for Oomras show a downward tendency owing to the anxiety of holders to reduce stocks.

QUOTATIONS.—

Fine M. G. Broach	...	Rs. 321	April
Fine M. G. Broach	...	„ 332	March.
Good M. G. Broach	...	„ 328-9	„
Fine M. G. Wardha-Hingunghat	...	„ 314	„
Fine M. G. Nagpur	...	„ 312	„
Fine M. G. Yeotmal	...	„ [309	„
Fine M. G. Dhamangaon Pulgaon	...	„ 307	„
F. M. G. Khamgaon-Akola	...	„ 301-2	„
Fine M. G. Khandeish	...	„ 282	„
F. G. M. G. Khandeish	...	„ 273	„
Fine M. G. Bengal	...	„ 266	„
Sawginned Dharwar	...	„ 318	Apl.-May
Good H. G. Westerns	...	„ 305	

LIVERPOOL OPENER.—

Opening Tone	... Steady.
Estimated Sales	... 8,000
Total Imports	... 12,000

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES :—

Mar.-Apr.	Apr.-May.	May-June.
6·48 —02	6·48 —02	6·47 —02
June-July.	July-August.	Aug.-Sept.
6·46 —02	6·43 —02	6·34 — 01
Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.
6·22 —01	6·15 —01	6·13 —01

SEEDS AND WHEAT.

LINSEED :—

The market is steady.
We quote :—

Ready	...	... Rs. 7 13 0 B.T.
Apl-May		... „ 8 10 6 R.T.

RAPESEED :—

The market is quiet.
We quote :—

Brown Delhi Apl-May	Rs. 8 7 6 R.T.
Brown Cawnpore Apl.-May	7 14 0 R.T.
Yellow Cawnpore Apl.-May	... „ 8 15 0 R.T.

GINGELLYSEED :—

Tone—Quiet.

Bold White 85 p.c.	Rs.	57 8 0
Black Kutni	... „	48 0 0
Red Khandwa	... „	53 8 0
Yellow Higanghat	„	61 0 0

POPPYSEED :—

Tone—Quiet. We quote :—

April-May	... Rs.	13 8 0 R.T.

CASTORSEED :—

Tone—Steady. We quote :—

Ready	... Rs.	35 8 0
Forward	... Rs.	34 8 0

COTTONSEED :—

Tone—Steady. We quote :—

Ready	... Rs.	26 8 0

GROUNDNUTS :—

Tone—Quiet but steady.
We quote.—

Bold	... Rs.	49 8 0
Small	... „	47 0 0

WHEAT :—

The market is steady.
We quote :—

White Pessi 85 p.c. ready	Rs. 5	9 0 B.T.
White Delhi Apl.-May	„ 5	9 3 B.T.

SHARES.

BANKS.

Bank of Bombay	...	1,670
Bank of India	...	64
Eastern Bank	...	90
Indian Specie	...	6¼ 1-2

MILLS.

David	...	497 1-2
Kohinoor	...	777 1-2
New Great Eastern	...	357 1-2
Standard	...	1,350

PRESSES.

New Mofussil	...	855

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bombay E. S. & T. C. Ord		185
Bombay E. S. & T. C. Pre		176
Bombay S N Ordy	..	240
Bombay S N. Co. Pre...		272 1-2
Colaba Land and Mill ..		1,500
Shivrajpur Mining Syndicate		20 3-4
Treacher and Co	...	457 1-2

RAILWAY.

Tapti Valley	...	600 c.d.

DAY'S RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of produce into Bombay, during the 24 hours ended at 6 p. m., on Saturday :—

Cotton	...	15,970	bales.
Wheat	...	20,330	cwts.
Linseed	...	6,403	„
Rapeseed	...	2,961	„
Gingellyseed	...	15,118	„
Poppyseed	...	9	„
Groundnuts	...	4,864	„
Castorseed	...	3,430	„
Rice	...	10,942	„
Myrabollams	...	5,136	„
Cottonseed	...	17,092	„
Mowraseed	...	850	„
Gram	...	3,430	„
Joowar	...	6,458	„
Maize	...	nil	„
Barley	...	303	„

GRIFFITHS' COMMERCIAL TELEGRAMS.

LIVERPOOL, Mar. 10.

OPENING COTTON.

Days Estimated Sales	...	8,000
Tone of Market	...	Steady.

Cotton Daily Mid Uplands G. O. C. Liverpool

Futures.	Latest closing	To-day's opening.
Mar.-Apl. ..	6·50	6·49
Apl.-May ...	6·50	6·49
May-June...	6·49	6·48
June-July...	6·48	6·47
July-Aug....	6·44	6·43
Aug.-Sept....	6·36	6·35
Sept.-Oct....	6·23	6·22
Oct.-Nov....	6·16	6·15
Nov.-Dec....	6·14	6·13

Prices taken at 10-5 a.m.

BANK OF BOMBAY,

The following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay for the week ended 8th March 1913, as compared with the statement for the week ending 1st March 1913 :—

Liabilities.	March 1. Rs.	March 8. Rs.
Capital	10000000	10000000
Reserve Fund	10600000	10600000
Public Deposits and Head Office	16572446	17317734
Public Deposits at Branches		
Other Deposits	109420226	108105409
Post Bills	7378	7378
Sundries	1847613	1985714
	148547657	148016235
Assets.		
Govt. Securities	16946085	15308771
Other authorised Securities	671773	670763
Credits on Govt. and other authorised Securities	28964068	30172671
Loans do. do.	43930396	44184310
Bills discounted and purchased	26074680	26144579
Dead Stock	230506	235059
Stamps	6454	6387
Bullion	387501	502209
Balances with other Banks	717633	640330
Sundries	169038	208450
cash	29449538	29947706
	148547657	148016235

BANK OF BENGAL.

The following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 4th March 1913, as compared with the statement of 25th February 1913 :—

Liabilities.	March 4. Rs. a. p.	Feb. 25. Rs. a. p.
Capital paid up	20000000 0 0	20000000 0 0
Reserve Fund	18500000 0 0	18500000 0 0
Public Deposits at Head Office	19712244 2 8	21179585 8 5
Other Deposits, &c	166163263 15 8	167648852 11 1
Bank Post Bills, &c	1161725 3 7	1178319 6 2
Sundries	1631473 7 6	1765314 12 8
	227168706 13 5	230272082 6 4
Assets.	**Rs. a. p.**	**Rs. a. p.**
Govt. Securities	0375885 0 0	19657955 0 0
Other authorised Investments	91404 8 0 0	9124488 0 0
Loans on Govt & other authorized Securities	46636426 2 3	46693564 8 7
Accounts of Credit on do	43365887 8 3	46879713 14 3
Bills discounted, &c	35688837 8 5	36729764 5 5
Balances with other Banks.	1849712 6 2	1464102 13 1
Bullion		
Dead Stock	2497660 7 1	2504796 10 1
Stamps	15403 0 5	15237 14 6
Sundries	4707501 14 1	4595696 5 5
	165641050 14 8	163520192 8 4
Cash, &c., at Head Office	62127655 14 9	66751889 14 0
Cash, &c, at Branches		
	227168706 13 5	230272082 6 4

LIABILITIES.

Govt. Balance at Head Office	11380	Increase
Do. at Branches	1455982	Do.
Other Deposits	1485599	Do.
Post Bills	16594	Do.

ASSETS.

Bank's Investments	733930	Decrease.
Loans	57138	Increase.
Accounts of Credit	1486174	Decrease.
Mercantile Bills	104 927	Increase.
Cash at Head Office	1233946	Do.
Do. at Branches	3240288	Do.

Percentage 31·80.

INDIAN COTTON SPINNING.

Statistics of Cotton Spinning and Weaving in the Indian Mills in December 1912, and in the nine months, April to December 1912, compared with the corresponding period of 1910 and 1911.

[Compiled in the Commercial Intelligence Department, India, from accounts rendered by Millowners under the terms of the Cotton Duties Act, II of 1896].

Abstract Statement of the Quantity (in pounds) of Yarn Spun.

Month of December.

1910	1911	1912
British India.		
Bombay 34786099	38354690	42363499
Madras 3578655	3724907	3607361
Bengal 3166628	2840601	3116637
United Provinces of Agra and Oudh (also Ajmer-Merwara) 1135879	3757314	3888431
Punjab (including Delhi) 709686	628351	462378
Central Provinces and Berar 2338478	2445913	2868403
Total 45715425	52241776	56286709
Foreign Territory.		
Native States of Indore, Mysore, Baroda, Nandgaon, Bhavnagar, Hyderabad, Wadhwan, Kishengarh, Ojjain, Kolhapur (a), and Pondicherry (b) 2831558	2696789	*2509899
Grand Total 48546983	54938565	58796608

Abstract Statement of the Quantity (in pounds) of Yarn Spun.

Nine Months, April to December.

1910	1911	1912
British India.		
Bombay 338197861	323850604	367677676
Madras 31047181	31665070	34519850
Bengal 29016807	23311381	27972731
United Provinces of Agra and Oudh (also Ajmer-Merwara) 26616451	29072865	32131853
Punjab (including Delhi) 5743782	4787158	3861867
Central Provinces and Berar 21665191	21013107	24626401
Total 447237273	433800185	490789878
Foreign Territory.		
Native States of Indore, Mysore, Baroda, Nandgaon, Bhavnagar, Hyderabad, Wadhwan, Kishengarh, Ujjain, Kolhapur, (a), and Pondicherry (b) 25134464	25720671	27708871
Grand Total 472421737	459520856	518498740

(a) Figures included since April 1911.
(b) Including the production of one mill only.
* Excluding Pondicherry for which returns have not been received.

Abstract Statement of the Quantity of Woven Goods Produced.

(N. B.—The weight in pounds represents the weight of all woven goods; the measure in yards represents the equivalent of the grey and coloured piece goods).

Month of December.

1910.	1911.	1912.
British India.		
Bombay pounds ...	21973102	20510234	23903165
yards ...	90861803	85567420	103327989
dozens ...	71693	53337	56707
Madras pounds ...	770353	685349	757968
yards ...	2468709	2137524	2492334
dozens ...	989	5034	7958
Bengal pounds ...	248217	234761	325632
yards ...	1420386	1228246	1788189
United Provinces of Agra and Oudh (also Ajmer-Merwara) pounds ...	860235	894355	960327
yards ...	3141639	3478106	3709595
dozens ...	5553	5526	9602
Punjab (including Delhi) pounds ...	31701	63533	71099
yards ...	83123	200169	304168
dozens ...	27	6	25
Central Provinces and Berar. pounds ...	1108924	1115331	1258126
yards ...	3996753	4296091	4536092
dozens ...	244	744	770
Total pounds ...	24987582	23503543	27276317
yards ...	101972413	97297586	116188367
dozens ...	78506	64647	75062
Foreign Territory.			
Native States of Indore, Mysore, Baroda, Nandgaon, Bhavnagar, Hyderabad, Wadhwan, Kishengarh, (a) and Pondicherry (b).			
pounds ...	1430029	1190521	1308891
yards ...	5864596	4569857	5148284
dozens ...	4963	3442	3937
Grand Total. pounds ...	26417561	24694064	28584·08*
yards ...	107837009	101777413	12130665 *
dozens ...	83469	68089	78999*

Nine Months, April to December.

1910	1911	1912
British India		
Bombay pounds ...	159407101	16941736 6	183569583
yards ...	635124375	733489040	795787208
dozens ...	539364	419948	385240
Madras pounds ...	5546419	5720942	6898289
yards ...	17573088	18358438	23216485
dozens ...	23359	28593	45487
Bengal pounds ...	2157248	1855293	3063817
yards ...	11912846	11020402	15988635
United Provinces of Agra and Oudh (also Ajmer-Merwara). pounds ...	7381191	7039321	7702135
yards ...	29483999	29155875	33138887
dozens ...	40243	38955	58465
Punjab (including Delhi) pounds ...	330597	504299	711942
yards ...	960470	1452672	2314155
dozens ...	428	1880	4966
Central Provinces and Berar pounds ...	8538034	9197309	9456155
yards ...	32463307	35616074	35877753
dozens ...	4360	6385	6727
Total pounds ...	183360590	193784566	211411901
yards ...	777518085	829087496	906898128
dozens ...	607459	495761	500885
Foreign Territory.			
Native States of Indore, Mysore, Baroda, Nandgaon, Bhavnagar, Hyderabad, Wadhwan, Kishengarh (a) and Pondicherry (b).			
pounds ..	11234316	10966681	13015049
yards ...	45797050	43469791	50419101
dozens ...	49810	41370	43275
Grand Total. pounds ...	194594906	204701241	224426950*
yards ...	823315135	872557287	957317274
dozens ...	657269	537131	544160*

(a) From August 1910.
(b) Including the production of one mill only.
* Excluding Pondicherry for which returns have not been received.

ONE dose of SQUIBB'S AGUE SPECIFIC is generally sufficient to bring down fever. It needs but perseverence to effect a permanent cure in the most obstinate cases. SQUIBB'S AGUE SPECIFIC is a Tonic for the heart and will not effect the system, if taken any length of time. Beware of imitations! Of all Chemists.—MADON, SONS & Co., Crawford Market, Bombay.

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

NAMES.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last half-yearly Dividend.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.				
Allahabad Bank Ld	100	100	18 p c	861
Alliance Bank of Simla Ld	100	100	14 „	283
Bank of Bombay	500	500	13 „	1670
Bank of India	100	50	6 „	63½
Bank of Bengal	500	500	14 „	1750d
Bank of Madras	500	500	12 „	1480
Bank of Hangoon	100	100	7 „	100
Bank of Baroda	100	50	7 „	72
Credit Bank of India Ld	50	10	5 „	13
National Bank of India	25	12½	12 „	5704
Punjab National Bank	100	100	9	175
People's Bank of India	100	100	10	27
Specie Bank	100	50	7	66½
The Bombay Merchants Bank Ld.	100	10	6½	13
Central Bank of India	50	25		31
EXCHANGE BANK.				
Chartered Bank	£20	£20	15 p c	£ 59
Eastern Bank	£10	£ 4	4 „	90
Mercantile Bank	£21½	£22	7 „	£19
Do.	21	21½	7 „	18-10
Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation	d125	d1.125	£ 2	...

SPINNING & WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad Advanced	500	500	yr. 10	765
Alliance	1000	1006	...	110
Berar Mfg	200	200	...	126
Bombay Cotton Mfg	500	500	40	232½
Bombay Dyeing and M Co	250	250	15	750
Bombay United	250	250	Nil	540
Century	100	100	3	290
Central India	500	500	70	2230
China	1000	1000	...	775
Chho Silk	500	500	20	440½
Colaba Land and Mill	700	700	30	1505
Coronation Mill	500	500	...	400
Connaught	300	300	..	175
Coorla	1000	1000	yr. 20	785
Crescent	100	100	4	112½
Currimbhoy	1000	1000	...	1180
Crown	500	500	20	500
Daud	450	260	10	497½
Emperor Edward	500	500	10	5 0
Empress	500	500	...	175
Edward Sassoon Mill	200	200	Nil	195
Fazulbhoy	250	250	...	510
Framji Petit	1000	1000	25	1720
Finlay Mills	250	250	10	372½
God Mohur	500	500	yr. 20	490
Hindustan	1000	1000	25	700
Howard and Bullough	500	500	15	450
Hyderabad	1000	1000	40	1400
Imperial Cotton	500	500	...	90
Indian Mfg	1000	1000	...	495
Indo-China Mfg	1000	1000	Nil	850
James Greaves	500	500	...	225
Jamshed Mfg	250	250	5	165
Jivraj Baloo	1000	1000	...	450
Jubilee Mills	1000	1000	...	250
Khandesh	1000	610	25	880
Khatow Makonjee	1000	1000	45	1315
Kohinoor	500	500	15	780
Leopold	...	...	...	...
Lakshmi Cotton	1000	1000	yr. 100	1335
Madras United	1000	1000	50	2150
Madhavji Dharamsay	500	500	65	1560
Maneckji Petit	1000	1000	80	3185
Morarji Goculdas	1000	1000	60	3160
Mysore Spinning	250	250	...	50
Mysore Spinning	30	30	...	...
Moon	1000	1000	...	100
New Great Eastern	200	200	6	255
New City of Bombay	500	500	20	1070
Phoenix	60	100	6	147½
Presidency	1000	1000	...	200
Ripon	1000	1000	...	150
Sassoon Cotton	1000	1000	50	857½
Sassoon Silk	500	500	yr 35	420
Sholapur	1000	1000	125	4950
S Mahratha	250	250	15	80
Standard Mills	500	500	25	1350
Sun	250	250	Nil	130
Swan	250	250	10	282
Swadesh	500	500	25	1730
Textile	500	500	20	1510
Vishnu Cotton	600	500	Nil	4 0
do P	500	500	Nil	6 2½
Western India	1000	1000	25	645

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

Alcock Ashdown and Co	100	100	6 p. c.	1·5
All India Ut. Co. Ld	100	20	5 „	12½
Bamanlua	10	10	...	4
Back Bay Bath	50	50	6 p. c.	28
Badham Pile	70	70	7 p. c.	95
Baroda Tram. Co	100	100	4 p. c.	58
Bombay Burmah T. Corpn	125	125	15 p. c.	570
Bombay Electric S. and T. Co Ld. O.	£10	£10	Nil	18½
Do. do P	£10	£10	6 p. c.	177xd
Bombay Ice Mfg	100	100	4 p. c.	20
Bombay Flour Mill	500	500	20	965
Bombay Land and Building	500	500	5 p. c.	...
Bombay S. N. Co. O.	250	250	7-8	2·5
Do. do. P.	250	250	6	270
Central I. M. Co., Ld.	10	10	8½	33
Delhi Flour	200	200	10	120
Empire of I. L. A.	500	50	30 p. c.	300
John Roberts and Co	100	100	5 p. c.	205
Josts Fans Supply Co	10	50	7 yr	50
Kemp and Co	200	175	12½ „	174
Karachi Landing	200	75	12	115
Marcks and Co	100	100	8	100
Marsland Price and Co. O	100	100	4 p. c.	...
Do. do P.	100	100	7 p. c.	72
Napier Hotel Co	100	100	...	...
Oriental Govt. L A. Co	200	50	20 p. c.	330
Oriental Mining	...	...	...	6
Phillips and Co	40	40	10 p.c.	35
Port Canning Co	1000	1000	yr. 42	825
Shivrajpore Syn. etc.	10	10	...	21
Sircar Carbonic Gas Co	100	100	5	90
Soundy and Co O.	100	100	...	20
Tata I. St. Co. D.	75	85	...	103
Ld P.	80	80	...	226
Thacker and Co	150	150	...	173
Telephone Co	50	50	30 p.c.	2 2
Treacher and Co	25	25	yr. 1-2	60
	500	500	yr. 80	475

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar	750	750	250	4800
Albert (Karachi)	1100	1100	45	825
Bombay Cotton	125	125	15	35
Breul's Cawnpore	200	200	6 p c	128
Broach City	200	200	14	170
Fort	475	475	22 1-2	1280
Godavery Valley	100	100	6	...
Harvey and Sabhapatty	500	500	40	705½
Hindustan P and M	250	250	15	...
Hingolee	100	100	6 p c	80
Indian Cotton	125	125	10	130
Jamna Gin and Pressing Co	1000	1000	7	700
Khangaum	400	400	9 p c	300
Mahomedpura Cotton	125	125	7 1-2	...
Mahuva	200	200	nil	150
Mercantile	125	125	nil	21
Manmar Mfg	250	250	15	260
New East India	1000	1000	75	880
New Mofussil Co	400	400	60 84	855
New Berar	500	500	40	520
New Prince of Wales	500	500	30	755
Oomri	100	112	nil	...
Purbhany	100	100	10	...
Sind	400	400	30	650
Surat City	200	200	20	245
Volkart U P Co, Ld	500	500	50	700
Wadhwan G. and P	150	150	12	N

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad-Prantej Ry	500	500	8 p c	675
Amritsar-Patty	100	100	6 „	140
Sindh Light Rys Ld (Mirpur Khas Jhudo Feeder)	100	100	6 „	135
Do. M'pur Khas—Khadro Feeder	100	100	...	
Tapti-Valley Ry Co.	500	500	4½ „	585
Ahmedabad Dholka Railway	100	100	5½ „	135
Central Provinces	25		4 „	95
Gujrat Railway	100		4 „	120

RAILWAY RETURNS.

G. I. P. R. CO.

The following is the Comparative Statement of Traffic Earnings for week ending 1st Mar. 1913 :—

	Miles open.	Total for the week.	Earnings for previous weeks.	Total to date.
Approximate Erngs for week ending 1st Mar. 1913				
G. I. P. Ry.	2790 61	2091700	1502050 0	17112200
A. D. C. Ry	125·83	48400	328900	377300
B.-Kotah Ry	40·29	5000	31800	36800
Total...	2956 78	2145100	1538120 0	17526300
a Erngs for crdg 8 days ending 1st Mar, 1 12				
G. I. P. Ry	2791·68	2211469	14·9915 5	1651062
A.D.C.Ry	125·83	62341	416046	47888
B.-Kotah Ry	40·29	4721	29044	30765
Total...	2957·80	2278531	1474424 5	17022776
Increase or Decrease			+	
G.I. .Ry	— 1·07	—119769	721345	+601576
A.D.C.Ry	+ 0·05	— 13941	—87146	—101087
B.-Kotah Ry	...	+ 279	+ 2756	+ 3035

a One day more due to leap year.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.—Metre Gauge System.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 1st February, 1913, on 1827·66 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (estimated)	Total Earnings
Total Traffic for the week ...	Rs 19100	400000	Rs 7000	Rs 59800
Or per mile of Ry ...	104	219	4	327
For previous 4 weeks of half-year	479000	1588000	25000	2287000
Total for 5 weeks ...	87000	1988000	32000	2885000
Comparison. Total for cor week of previous year..	162242	408162	7876	5782316
Per mile of Ry do..	89	223	4	
Total to cor date do...	865882	1950940	34876	285 169

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.—Broad Gauge System.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 1st Feb, 1913, on 945·61 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (estimated)	Total Earnings
Total Traffic for the week ...	Rs. 223000	Rs. 530000	Rs. 4000	Rs. 757000
Or per mile of Ry ..	236	561	4	801
For previous 4 weeks of half-year.	695000	1754000	11000	2463000
Total for 5 weeks ...	918000	2284000	18000	3220000
Comparison. Total for cor. week of previous year..	193588	45·062	29 6	648586
Per mile of Ry. do...	205	478	3	686
Total to cor. date do...	953445	2106314	11050	3070839

Increase for the week ...Rs. 1,08,414
Do. to date 9,141, 61

LITTLE SPELLS of fever, Little Chills so bland,
Make the mighty graveyard and the angel band,
SQUIBB'S AGUE SPECIFIC taken now and then,
Keeps a man healthy in a fever den.
Of all chemists and stores in India—MADON, SONS and Co., Bombay.

BURGOYNE
INCAPACITY
FOR MENTAL WORK, AND WEARINESS
all give way before
IXIDAMA
BURGOYNE'S
pre-eminently successful remedy for
NERVOUS EXHAUSTION
Sold by all Chemists throughout India.
BURCOYNE, BURBIDGES & CO., LONDON.
FOR PURITY

DO YOU PLAY ?

S. ROSE & CO. have the best stock of Musical Instruments in India, and sell at London Prices.

BANJOS
MANDOLINS
GUITARS
VIOLINS
AUTOHARPS
ZITHERS
VIOLAS
VIOLONCELLOS
BASSES
FLUTES
CLARIONETS
CORNETS
SAXOPHONES
PICCOLOS
ACCORDEONS
CONCERTINAS
HARMONIFLUTES
HARMONICAS

The largest and Best selected stock of music in India.

Popular, Standard and Classical Music for voice and all instruments.

LISTS FREE.

FORT, BOMBAY.

S. ROSE & CO.

Telegrams : "ROSEBUD," Bombay.

IF YOU ARE SUFFERING

from any such disease as ECZEMA, SCROFULA, BAD LEGS, ABSCESSES, ULCERS, GLANDULAR SWELLINGS, BOILS, PIMPLES, SORES OF ANY KIND, PILES, BLOOD POISON, RHEUMATISM, GOUT, etc., don't waste your time and money on useless lotions and messy ointments which cannot get below the surface of the skin. What you want and what you must have to be permanently cured is a medicine that will thoroughly free the blood of the poisonous matter which alone is the true cause of all your suffering.

CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE.

THE WORLD FAMED BLOOD PURIFIER

is just such a medicine. It is composed of ingredients which quickly attack, overcome, and expel from the blood all impurities from whatever cause arising, and by rendering it clean and pure can be relied on to effect a complete and lasting cure.

Here is good proof of its efficacy :—

POISONED FOOT CURED

"Some time ago I had an accident to my left foot (ran a nail into it), it fastered, and got so bad that the doctor was called in and said I had poisoned it. For 3 years I was under different doctors and for one year of the three I only went out in a bath chair. Not only during that time did I entirely lose the little toe of my left foot, but a gaping wound came in the inside of the same foot. It was so bad that when I bathed it I fancied I could see the bones. At last I decided to try 'Clarke's Blood Mixture,' and with the end of the second small bottle the discharge had stopped, and within a month I could get my foot to the ground. It is as well now as it ever was, of course, very scarred and a toe short, but I am

BOMBAY VOL. RIFLES.

CLOSE OF THE ANNUAL RIFLE MEETING.

The annual Rifle meeting of the Bombay Volunteer Rifles was brought to a successful close on the 9th inst., when the two inter-company team competitions, the Leslie Challenge Cup and the Highland Challenge Cup were decided in the Horseshoe Valley.

The Leslie Challenge Cup was won by a team from "G" or the Gymkhana Company under Sergeant Hayne. The conditions of this competitions were that teams of 8 men under a N.-C.-O. paraded at Santa Cruz station and marched thence to the Horseshoe Valley—a marching distance of over four miles—and then opened fire on disappearing targets at unknown distance. Time allowed, one hour, and five points deducted for every minute over time. Four teams competed and "E" Company, who paraded one man short at Santa Cruz station, did not shoot.

The order of merit was as follows :—

1st. "G" Company.—Time on march, 55 minutes ; points, shooting, 76.

2nd. "D" (Government Telegraphs) Company.—Time on march 1 hour, 4-1-2 minutes ; points shooting, 55 minus 22-1-2 equals 32 1-2.

3rd. "A" (Customs) Company.—37 points, minus. 10 equals 27

4th. "F" Company.

The Highland Challenge Cup, also competed for by teams of 8 from any one company, was won again this year by "A" Company, who shot very well and steadily, and knocked down all their 8 plated at 450 yards in the good time of 55 seconds. The order of the other companies was as follows :—

2nd. "D" Company—8 plates ; 62 seconds.

3rd. "E" Company—8 plates ; 68 seconds.

4th. "G" Company—7 plates.

5th. "F" Company—3 plates.

The Lord Harris Cup was won by Vol. H. P. T. Lattey "G" Company, who also won the Corps Championship Gold Medal with 188 points.

The Silver Medal was won again this year by Quarter-Master Sergeant Soundy, with 184 points ; and the Bronze Medal by Cyclist Collyer with 182 points.

An aperture sight, presented for the best aggregate score obtained with open sights, was won by Vol. S. P. Netto, "D" Company, with a score of 173.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

INSPECTED BY LIEUT.-GENERAL SIR ARTHUR BARRETT.

The Bombay Light Horse Camp of Exercise practically closed yesterday, when Lt.-General. Sir Arthur Barrett K.C.B., K.C.V.O., General Officer Commanding the 6th (Poona.) Division, inspected the Corps.

The Light Horse paraded at 6-30 a.m. and the General arrived at 6-45. He was attended by his staff and accompanied by Maj.-Genl. S. T. Gorringe. G.O.C., Bombay Brigade.

There were also present on parade Major Dobbs, D.S.O., Capt. Maclean, Lt.-Col. Sir Henry Procter, Commanding Bombay Light Horse, Capt. Stanley Reed. Lieut. Wilson, acting Adjutant Bombay Light Horse, and Lieut. Spence.

On arrival the inspecting officer was received with a general salute. The troops were inspected after which they formed up in line and walked and then trotted past the general.

Lieut. R. A. Spence who was at home on leave when the Delhi Durbar medals were distributed to the Bombay Light Horse, was presented with the medal yesterday by General Sir Arthur Barrett.

The general then ordered the Corps to carry out a tactical scheme in conjunction with the 95th Russells Infantry. The special idea was that a hostile cruiser had landed a force at Mar Fort. It was reported early in the morning that a train had been fired on at Andheri, and had had to return to Santa Cruz. The Light Horse had to go as an advance guard throwing out patrols to discover the enemy's position and strength. The 95th Infantry formed the main body (with two 15-pounder guns manned by the R. G. A. from Colaba) to whom information was to be sent back by the scouts. The enemy was represented by the Sherwood Foresters.

One troop of the Light Horse was sent as a scouting party to the country between the railway line and the sea. Two troops were sent on the road to the railway as far as Bamanwadi Valley. One troop went as a support and connecting link between the scouts and the main body.

Information was sent in that the country between the railway and the sea was clear up to Andheri, the enemy's scouts were encountered in the Bamanwadi Valley and were driven back to the Andheri-road.

Pushing on, the Light Horse patrols located the enemy's strength on Jackal Hill, near the Andheri Railway Station, and a strong body and in support on the Bamanwadi Hill. Full information was sent back to the main body and the Infantry formed up for the attack.

As it was getting late, the Light Horse were withdrawn, as their work had been done. They then formed up and Lt.-Genl. Sir Arthur Barrett addressed them.

He said that it was the first time that that he had had the good fortune to inspect the Bombay Light Horse, although he had heard a lot about them. He was very pleased with their turn-out. The ending was good, the general remarked, and the condition and training of the horses was also good. The movements had been carried out very well and the whole squadron had shown steadiness on parade. With regard to the field work he pointed out that it was still in progress and he could not give any definite information. Looking to the riding, to messages sent back by the scouts and the patrols, the work seemed to have been carried out in a satisfactory manner. The information sent in was plentiful and full of detail, and the scheme had been carried out accurately. The general pointed out one or two defects in scouting, mostly in men scouting singly and not in pairs, and not economising their horse-flesh, as they had to do on a long field-day by dismounting and resting their horses when the patrols were not moving about. On the whole, he was very well satisfied with the work.

The troops then proceeded to camp.

This morning there will be a team point-to-point race for which a cup is presented by Lieut. Wilson, Commanding the Governor's Bodyguard. On Tuesday night the Corps will participate in the operations in connection with the defence scheme of Bombay.

ALEXANDRA INSTITUTION.

LORD AND LADY SYDENHAM ATTEND.

JUBILEE FUNCTION.

Their Excellencies Lord and Lady Sydenham, accompanied by Capt. Davis, A.-D.-C., attended the conversazione, held last evening at "Mount Petit," in Pedder-road, in honour of the Jubilee of the Alexandra Native Girls' Institution. A large and fashionable gathering was present and among them were Sir Richard and Lady Lamb, the Hon. Mr. Pattani, C.I.E., Mr. Chaubal, Sir Narayen Chandavarkar, Mr. Justice and Mrs. Heaton, Mr. Justice Macleod, Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Sir Jugmohandas Vurjivandas, Dr. Mackichan and many others.

In welcoming their Excellencies Mr. C. M. Cursetjee, one of the secretaries of the Institution, thanked them and referred to the labours of the late Mr. Manockjee Cursetjee, the pioneer of female education in this Presidency, who founded the institution. Speaking of the financial condition of the institution, Mr. Cursetjee stated that various ladies and gentlemen had contributed to the Jubilee fund, which amounted to Rs. 15,000. After paying expenses, the balance would be added to the Endowment fund of Rs. 30,000. In conclusion, he thanked Miss Millard and Capt. Drummond for organising the concert, in aid of the jubilee, which will be held, on the 12th instant.

LORD SYDENHAM'S SPEECH.

Replying, his Excellency said :—

Mr. Cursetji, Ladies and Gentlemen,—"This day, fifty years ago, stands out clearly in my memory. I was then a full private in my school volunteer corps. We had a holiday and a sham fight of the most erratic character. We burned a good deal of powder and we thought ourselves very fine soldiers of the Queen. How little I dreamed then that fifty years onwards I should be on the eve of saying farewell to India and be present at a great gathering like this to commemorate the dawn of the education of Indian girls. It was a happy idea to associate this institution with the beloved name of the "Sea King's daughter from over the Sea," who, fifty years ago, came to win and to retain the love of the British people in all lands. It would, I am sure, be a pleasure to her Majesty to know that the Alexandra Institution celebrated the jubilee of her wedding day and can look back upon fifty years of valuable work and look forward with fresh hopes to greater achievements in the future.

"Mr. Cursetjee has given us glimpses of the life-story of the pioneer of girls' education, who began to give practical expression to his enlightened views just seventy years ago in the case of his eldest daughter. It has been said that every great reform movement passes through three stages: firstly, it is contrary to religion ; secondly, it is impossible; thirdly, every one always knew that it was perfectly right. I thank girls' education in India is approaching the third stage. But we must never forget the arduous efforts and the frequent discouragements of the pioneers and we may well do honour to the name of Manockjee Cursetjee.

"I have spoken often on the subject of the education of women in India and I will not detain you to-day. To the Parsis belongs the credit of having broken through the fetters of custom and embraced education for their sons and daughters alike. They have secured well-merited advantages in consequence, and their example has unquestionably made educational progress more easy to other communities. I am thankful that great advances have been made during my period of office, and I leave India with the conviction that the pace will certainly be accelerated in the future. The prejudices against which Monockjee Cursetjee bravely strove almost single-handed are tending to disappear, and the education of girls is gradually becoming a popular object. What is now necessary is to secure quality in our schools to make the teaching thorough and its effects lasting, to build up manners, refinement, and character. These were the ideals of Manockjee Cursetjee, which the Alexandra Institution must always cherish and uphold. From his life we may all learn something: 'No consideration,' he said, 'at least of a personal character, would alter my determination to carry into effect the course which I had chalked out for myself and which I believed to be for the public good.' That is the sentiment of a true patriot and citizen, who scorns to seek for cheap popularity by playing to the gallery, and it is the secret of Manockjee Cursetjee's success.

"Lady Sydenham and I warmly wish prosperity to the Alexandra Institution and to the great cause which it represents. We hope that this jubilee celebration will mark a fresh step forward in its useful life, and that the name of its founder will always be held in reverence by succeeding generations who will owe more than they can ever realize to his strong championship of the redemption of women from ignorance and superstition."

The proceedings were enlivened by some pleasant, music rendered, by Parsi and Hindu ladies.

Miss Parekh of the Wilson College proposed a vote of thanks to their Excellencies.

An address was also presented to Mr. and Miss Cursetjee by the teachers of the institution, to which they replied.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. THE HON'BLE A. HILL TREVOR, COMMANDING.

Bombay, 11th March, 1913.

87. Musketry.—The Rifle Range at Colaba will be available for Class Firing as follows:—

Wednesday 12th at 7 a.m. and Saturday 15th March at 6 p.m.

All members who have not fired the Annual Musketry Course must do so on one of the above days.

Dress :—Plain Clothes.

88. Proficiency Classes.—A proficiency class will be held on Monday 10th and Wednesday 12th in the B. V. A. Lecture Room at 7 p.m.

Dress :—Plain Clothes.

89. Parades.—Thursday 13th at 7 p.m. Squad Drills, Rifle Exercises and Musketry Instruction in the Town Hall Compound.

Dress :—Plain Clother, Rifles and Side Arms.

Members entering for the Hamilton Shield Competition should attend these parades.

Tuesday 11th at 7 a.m. 15 per Gun Drill in the Town Hall Compound

Dress :—Plain Clothes.

81. Musketry Competitions.—The Inter-Company and Carter Cup Competitions will be fired on the G. I. P. Railway Volunteer Rifle Range at Ghat Coper on Sunday 16th March 1913. Commencing at 7-30 a. m.

Rules and Conditions can be seen at Head Quarters.

(Sd.) E. P. CUDLIP, Captain, B.A.,
Adjutant, B. V. A.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

BOMBAY STATION ORDERS.

By Major-General G. F. Gorringe, C B, C. M. G., D. S. O.

The following Arrivals and Departures reported at Bombay, are published for all concerned:—

SOUTHERN ARMY.

Arrivals.—2-Lieut A P Faris, 2nd Bn Prince Victoria's (Royal Irish Fusiliers) Capt P L Leared, 17th Gurkha Rifles, Lieu J A Storey, 61st King George's Own Pioneers.

Departures.—Lieut W Platt, D S O, 1st Bn, Capt K F Gatehouse, 1st Bn The Northumberland Fusiliers, Col H T Brooking, General Staff, Lt-Col A H Denneys, and Lieut E M Skinner, 125th Napier's Rifles, Capt H C S Ward, 2nd Lancers, (Gardner's Horse,) Capt F S J Murray, Supply and Transport Corps, Lieut Sir R N A D Leslie, Bart, 30th King George's Own Central India Horse, Lieut N F C Mulloy, 32nd Lancers, Capt R A H Roberston, and Lieut T A Digby, 30th Punjabis, Lt-Col F de B Young, 32nd Lancers, Major H M Thomas, Royal Field Artillery, Major A F Cumberlege, Royal Engineers, Lt Col C G Oldfield, Royal Artillery, Lieut P K Wise, 23rd Queen Victoria's Own Light Cavalry, Major J T G Adamson, 119th Infantry, (The Mooltan Regiment) Major C H G Moore, Supply and Transport Corps, Major H F Marshall 1st Brahmans, Major E B Luard, 2nd Bn The King's (Shropshire Light Infantry), Major P T C Baird, 2nd Bn, The Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders.

APPOINTMENTS, POSTINGS, &c.

STAFF.

Colonel R. A. Carruthers, 59th Rifles, assumed duties of officiating General Staff Officer (1), 5th Division, on 27th February, 1913, vice Colonel Brooking granted leave.

Lieut. C. T. Wright-Warran, 80th Infantry, is appointed Aide-de-Camp to the General Officer Commanding Burma Division.

Lieut. L. A. Farrett, 1st Bn. Northumberland Fusiliers, to be Station Staff Officer, Indore.

Lieut. F. D. Frost, Supply and Transport Corps, to officiate as officer in Charge Supplies Poona Brigade.

REGIMENTAL.

80th Infantry.—Captain H. Norris to be officiating Quarter Master.

1st Bn. 10th Gurkhas.—Lieut. R. H. Milne to be Adjutant.

67th Punjabis.—Lieut. C. J. E. Manisty to be officiating Quarter Master.

10th Lancers.—Captain K. O. Goldie, Squadron Officer, to be Squadron Commander pro tem, vice Captain W. M. A. Foster relieved.

The undermentioned Officers have been granted leave:—Lt-Colonel C. M. Moore, Indian Medical Service, 1 year, ex India; Major H. K. Colston, 1st Bn. York and Lancaster Regiment, 8 months, 20 days ex India; Captain A. E. Palmer, 1st Bn. York and Lancaster Regiment, 1 year, ex India; Lieut W. F. Coates, 1st Bn. Essex Regiment, 8 months, ex India, Medical Cert; Lieut R. A. MacKean, 10th Jats, 6 months, ex India ; Lt.-Colonel H. Vickers, 63rd Infantry, 6 1-2 months, ex India; Lt-Colonel S. B. Graham, 80th Infantry, 8 months, ex India; Major C. R. Pearce, India Medical Service, 1 year, ex India; Lieut G. S. Cooper, Royal Field Artillery, 103 days in India; Major A. V. Weir, 1st Bn. Royal Irish Rifles, 245 days, ex India ; Captain A. M. O'Sullivan, 1st Bn. Royal Irish Rifles, 1 year in and ex India ; Captain J Masters, 16th Rajputs, 8 months ex India; Lieut O. C. Pully, 16th Rajputs, 8 months, ex India; Major F. W. Thomas, 44th Infantry, 8 months, ex India ; Lieut L. B. Harbord, 44th Infantry 8 months ex India; Lieut C. R. Maddox, 63rd Infantry, 8 months, ex India; Captain A. M. M. Cheeke, 104th Rifles, 8 months, ex India; Captain E. H. Waldblood, 2nd Bn. Bengal Nagpur Railway Volunteer Rifles, 7 months, ex India ; Major F. Eassie, Army Veterinary Corps, 90 days, ex India ; Lieut. F. Simpson, 95th Infantry, 7 1-2 months, in India ; Lieut. C. M. Maltby, 95th Infantry, 3 months, in India; Captain R. E. Boyce, 12th Pioneers, 8 months, ex India.

HOCKEY AT POONA.

There were two games of Hockey this evening, one being the first of the Aga Khan Tournament. The Middlesex Regiment had practically a walk over as their opponents the Bishops High School, could make very little headaway against their superior Combination. The Middlesex Regiment won by 11 goals to 1.

The other game was a replayed tie in the Alderson Tournament, between the Loyal North Lancs and the Dorcestershire Regts. and the latter won by 7 goals to 2.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY COL. B. W. L. DUNLOP, V.D.

Bombay, 11th March, 1913.

187. Arms.—All Rifles and accoutrements to be returned to Head-Quarters, before 12 Noon on the 15th instant.

Members are reminded that the prompt return of arms to Head Quarters when called in, counts toward the Bayley Challenge Cup

188. Parade.—Parade will be held at Head-quarters, Council Road, on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 6 p.m. for all those members who have not completed 20 parades.

189. Medals. Applications for Volunteer Long Service medal should reach Adjutant's Office by the 15th Instant.

(Sd.) F. H. JAMES, Captain
Offg. Adjt., B. V. R.

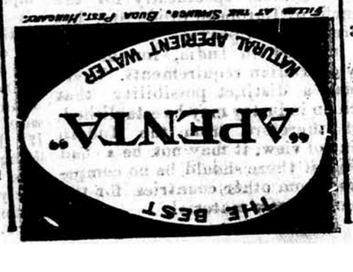
HOME REMITTANCES.

The Treasury, Calcutta, March 4.

The Weekly Memorandum of Remittances to the Home Treasury :—

Amount Estimated in the Financial statement to be remitted during 1912-13	£15,500,000
Remitted from 1st April, 1912, to 1st March 1913, by Council Bills (a)	£24,098,969
Excess over budget estimate ...	£ 8,598,969

a Of this sum £7,06,280 has been taken to the account of the Currency Reserve.



BOMBAY HIGH COURT.

MARCH 11.

Before the Hon. the Chief Justice and the Hon. Mr. Justice Chandavarker.

Appeals for hearing and final disposal.

31-12.—238-03—Ardeshir R D and Co Ebjee Umercy vs Jaydayal Lakminarayan and another. Malvi H M and R.

55-12.—1043-11—Payne and Co. The New Piecegoods Bazaar Co Ltd, vs Jivabai Vadilal Edgelow G W and Co

66-12.—461-12—Payne and Co Withaldas Goculdas vs Joonimal Hargopal Poongla Motichand and D.

67-12.—23-12—D J Mantri Luxman Jeyram vs Radabai widow Captain and V.

69-12—364-11—Dubash and Co. Narsey Virji vs Alfred H Harison Patell and E.

70-12—Payne and Co Jam Mahomed Rahimtulla and Co vs Karimbhoy Salebhoy and others Edgelow G W and Co.

71-12—311-12—Payne and Co Malraj Khatau vs The Bank of India Ltd. and others Craigie B and Co; Bhaishanker K and G; Motichand and D.

72-12—311-12—Craigie, B and Co. The Bank of India Ltd vs Narandji Dewarkadas and others. Bhaishanker, K and G. Motichand and D. Payne and Co.

74-12—272-11—Mulla and M. Burjorjee Ruttonjee Bomanjee vs Bhagwandas Pareshram Tyabji D and Co.

59-12—134-12—Mulla and M Bawa Mya Pir Barra Mya vs Pir Abdul Khader Pir Dada Mya and others. Payne and Co.

Before the Hon. Sir Dinshaw W. Davur.

After the Parsi Chief Matrimonial Court work over.

Long Causes,

986-12—Bicknell M and R and Co Shivmtondas Pragdas vs Byramji Nuserwanji Patel Smitham B and Co.

988-12—Wadia G and Co Jesang and another vs Bai Jabuk widow and another Dubash and P.

953-12—In person Bai Jabuk widow vs Jamnadas Thardas.

981-12—Tyabji D and Co Narayen Balaji and another vs Ganpat Mahadeo Mohili and others Bhimji and Co.

1279-12—Hiralal and Co The Indian Finance Cooporation vs Manekji Nuserwanji In person.

605-22461-12—Crawford B and W The Municipal Corporation for the City of Bombay vs Sir Adamji Peerbhoy Edg G W and Co.

1005-12—D J Mantri D K Shakua vs The Bombay Dying and Mfg Co Ltd Craigie B and C Vatcha and Co.

898-12—Malvi H M and R Lakhmichand Karaynlal vs Abdul Hoosein Mahomedbhai Patell and Co.

1023-12—Ard H D and Co Madad Gopal Chandraran vs Fatchary Abdool Kayoom Little and Co.

806-12—Edg G W and Co Hirachand Premji vs Bai Hirabai Mulla and M

1032-10—Wadia G and Co Hurivalabhdas Keshidas vs Kanaylal Jaynarayen Subnis and G.

313-10—Nanu H and Co Jankibai vs S G Valengkar Subnis and G.

789-10—Dadachanji and P Bhikandchand Tejmal vs Ravatmal Lakhmichand Ard H D and Co.

935-12—Judah and S Lakhsmibai vs Hariba V Vardhe Subnis and G.

609-12—Dik and P Indermall Kundunmall vs N R Shroff Mulji K and T.

1029-12—Unwalla and P Gokuldas Dhunji vs Ramchordas Nanji

1078-12—Bick M and Co The Bombay Merchants. Bank D vs Sarabhai Dayabhai Seth Edg E W and Co.

1134-Unwalla and P Valibai vs Gokaldas Karsandas Madh K and C.

Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Macleod

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Commercial Cause.

636-11—Madhowji K and C Chogmal Balkisondas vs Jaynarayen Kanayal Molvi H M and R.

For hearing on exceptions to Commissioners Report.

768-81—Payne and Co Haji Jamal Haji Ibrahim vs Haji Oomer Haji Ali Mahomed Molvi H M and R.

For further direction and costs on Crown Report.

548-12—Motichand and D Ninji Lakhamsay vs The Administrator General of Bombay Little and Co,

Long Causes.

676-12—Subnis and G Aishabai widow vs Mulzi and Khambatta Mulji K and T.

577-11—Dapthany F and D The Indian Specie Bank Ltd vs Haji Jan Mahomed Haji Mahomed Ardeshir N D and Co Jehangir M. and S.

784-12—Smetham B and Co. Beramji Bomanji vs Manekal Manchersha.

724-12—Dubash Bhogilal Mangalal vs Ranchordas Varjiwandas.

578 00—Nanu H and Co Ibrahim Abdullally vs Maocha and Co. Madhowji R and C; Manecklal and T.

533-12—Tyabji D and Co. Jetram Kedamath vs Gajumal Chirangilal Motichand and D.
Edgelow G W and Co ; Craigie B and C.

855-11—Mulla and M Adamji Amarbhoy vs Abdulally Lookmansey Payne and Co.

4-12—Manekal and Th. Hiralal Hurjiwan and other vs Purshotam Pitamber and others Raghawaya N and Co.

976-11—Raghowaya N and Co. Dastur and Co. Radabai, widow and another vs Walibai widow Maneklal and T.

824-12—Payne and Co. Bhowandas Viramal and Co. vs Hakimji Tajbhai Jehangir and S.

891-12—Mulla and M. Abdul Aziz Valli Mahomed vs Khatizabai Tyabji D. and Co.

1030-12—Motichand and D. Messrs Chunilal Motichand vs Jijibhai Bhagwan Parmanand and Co.

685-12—Ardeshir H D and C. Dinbai widow and others vs Basil Norman Lang and others Pestonji R K and Co. F P. Pavri; Edgelol G W and Co.

688-09—Payne and Co. Hormasji Nuserwanji Vakil vs Abdul Rahim Ayub and others Payne and Co.: Pestonji R K and Co.

342-12—Mulla and M. Framji Hormasji Pavri vs Shapurji Perosha Soonawalla Jamshedji, R and Co.

340-10—Little and Co. E A Currim vs Abdul Kayum Ebrahim Mulji K and Th.

1278-12—Payne and Co—Abdul Karim Haji Jaffer vs Mahomed Jaffer Ramjanalli—Little and Co.

822-11—Bhaishankar K and G—Lakhmidas Khimji Spg and Wg Co Ltd, vs Gordhandas Khatau—Edg G W and Co ; Craigie B and Co.

25-12—Madhowji K and C—Gopaldas Karsondas vs Valibhai widow—Unwalla and Co.

738-12—Payne and Co—Khan Bahadur Hakim Mahomed Dyam vs Kapurchand Mohunji Little and Co.

Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Beaman.

Short Causes.

123-12—Captain and V Dalsukrai Gulabchand vs Abdul Sukur Ismail.

501-12—Captain and V Esmail Nur Mahomed Cassum vs Abdul Sakur Ismail.

1239-12—Malvi H M and R Nagindas Jodhraj vs Hardwarimal Gangaram

1338-12—Captain and V Haji Noer Mahomed Cassum Mima vs Adamji Jivaji and others.

1340-12—Captain and V Haji Nur Mahomed Cassum Mitha vs Gulam Hoosein Essaji.

35-13—Amin and D C C Mahajan vs D A Shroff Hiralal and Co.

44-13—Mulji K and T Nowroji Hormusji vs Piraj Malooji.

118-10—Dikshit and P Kurbun Hoosein Abdul Hoosein vs Karamali Mulji Muhamedalli.

119-13—Wadia G and Co R M Kooka vs Abdul Karim Gulam Rasul and others.

120-13—Wadia G and Co R M Kooka vs Shaikh Mahomed Gulam Rasul.

161-13—Judah and S Jaffer Husanalli vs Nowroji Jamshedji.

189-13—Sham and H The Pioneer B K and Co. U C A Thenle.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

1-13—Payne and Co Andrew Yule and Co. a firm Ardeshir Bomonji Dubash and others Pestonji R K and Co.

39-12—Payne and Co R D Sethna Velji Devji Ardeshir H D and Co.

1085-12—Edg G W and Co. Narrandas Topan up R D Sethna Payne and Co.

1190-12—Hiralal and Co Hari Bhan Lupne Motabhai Dhanjishaw Darukhanawalla Pestonji R K and Co.

897-12—In person (a pauper) Ranchhod Ajubhai and another vs Messrs Mitchell and Co. a firm and others Pestonji R K and Co Edgelow G W and Co.

1353-12—Mulji K and Th Bai Nandagavri widow vs Mahomed Hoosein Tharia Topan and another Captain and V Manecklal and T.

1305-12—Captain and V Mahomed Husein Tharia Topan vs Bai Nandagavri widow Mulji K and Th.

859-12—Bhaishanker K and G The Lakhmidas Khimji Spg and Wg Co. Ltd vs Raja Bahadur Motilal Shivlal Biknell M R and Co.

242-12—Mulla and M Poohoomal Bros. a firm vs Popatlal Morardas Jariwalla and another Jamsetji R and D.

184-12—Mulla and M The Same vs Kaliandas Vithaldas Kapadia and another Jamsetji R and D.

774-11—Little and Co Hooscinbhoy Abdul Kadar Vasc vs Shaik Adam Hoosein-ally Vasi and another Edgelow G by and Co.

375-12—Captain and V Ebrahim Saheb Haji Pachwoodin Dhine vs Vazeer Begum widow Craw B and Co.

441-09—Little and Co Mathenadas Gokuldas vs Tehelran Girdharidas Jam K and B.

INDIAN CROP PROSPECTS.

HYDERABAD COTTON.

Final forecast of the cotton crop of the season 1912-13 in Hyderabad (by the Revenue Secretary to His Highness the Nizam's Government).

Returns have been received from the district of Nizamabad since the submission of the December Forecast. The figures show a very slight increase of 1,519 acres mainly in the Government area.

The total area this year is 2,887,514 acres as against 3,234,108 acres last year, being a decrease of 34,594 acres or 10·7 per cent. The decrease has mostly occurred in the Aurangabad and Bir districts owing to short rainfall.

The outturn of cotton crop in the Raichur district is not so good as was anticipated; but still the crop in that district will be fair. In other districts the outturn is disappointing and the total estimate is now 300,000 bales.

3 CHILDREN HAD ECZEMA ON FACES

Began in Red Places, Spread Rapidly. Broke and Made Raw Sores. Speedily Cured by Cuticura Soap and Ointment. Have Had No Return.

"My three children had an outbreak of sores on their faces. It began with the eldest, thirteen years old. After using a sample tin of Cuticura Ointment for him, by gently applying every night and morning and bathing in warm water, I found the scabby sores began to dry up and fall away, and before I had finished the sample he was completely cured.

"Then I found my other two children, Arthur, twelve year old, and Sybil, nine, had a breaking out on their faces. It began with a red place and then in a few days it broke out in a lot of little unattery places about as large as pin heads which burst out into raw sores. A neighbour told me it was eczema that the children had. It began to spread rapidly. I tried several ointments but they only seemed to make it worse. As their cases seemed more obstinate I got a tablet of Cuticura Soap as well as a tin of Cuticura Ointment and at the end of three weeks all their faces were perfectly clear and smooth, and they have had no return of the complaint since.

"Just after that, Sybil fell and broke the skin of her knee by falling on some rough, gritty stones. I think she would have had a very bad knee but I persevered with Cuticura Soap and Cuticura Ointment which drew all the discharge and dirt out. I have recommended Cuticura Soap and Ointment to several of my friends and shall always keep them by me, for they completely cured my three children of eczema." (Signed) Mrs. R. Edwards, 2, Woodview Cottage, Heywood, Westbury, Wilts., Eng., Aug. 11, 1911.

Although Cuticura Soap and Cuticura Ointment are sold throughout India, those who wish to try them without cost, in the treatment of torturing, disfiguring affections of the skin, scalp, or hair, may send for a liberal sample of each, with 32-p. book. Address Muller, Maclean & Co., Calcutta or Bombay, or Newbery, 27 Charterhouse Sq., London.

Swollen Knee

is about as painful and inconvenient as anything you would find in a day's journey. And it is dangerous—a swollen knee leads to permanent lameness. Read what A. C. Lehman, of Waynesboro, Pa, says: "I have been the victim of a large swelling on the knee for two years. Doctors and embrocation failed to relieve. After receiving treatment from four physicians of our city without relief, I tried Little's Oriental Balm, and, after a short use of this remedy was completely cured."

Little's Oriental Balm is the quickest relief and most efficient remedy for all external ills—sprains, bruises, neuralgia, rheumatic pains.

Sold at Re 1 per bottle. Of all Chemists and Medicine Vendors throughout India.

THE
WATCH FOR MEN OF PRECISION.

The Zenith Precision Watch ranks to-day with the World's finest Timekeepers, average variation one to two minutes per month, and guaranteed for 5 years.

			Rs.
Nickel open face keyless lever,	'A' qual.		25
Nickel hunting	ditto	ditto	27
Nickel ½-hunting	ditto	ditto	30
Silver open face	ditto	ditto	35
Silver hunting	ditto	ditto	40
Silver ½-hunting	ditto	ditto	45
18-carat gold open face			150
18-carat gold hunting	ditto	ditto	175
18-carat gold ½-hunting	ditto	ditto	185

Large illustrated catalogue sent post free to any address on application, containing full particulars, with copies of Testimonials.

FAVRE-LEUBA & Co.,

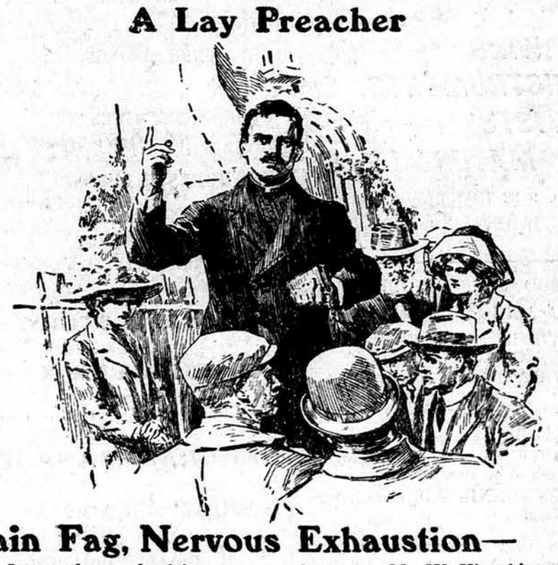
Watch and Clock Specialists and Manufacturers.

HEAD OFFICE FOR INDIA :—
ALICE BUILDING,
31, Hornby Road, BOMBAY.

A BOON AND A BLESSING TO WOMANKIND.
DR. LE CLERC'S PILLS FOR LADIES

A Safe, Reliable and Certain Remedy for Irregularities, Delay and Functional Troubles. Ladies who once use them invariably keep a bottle in hand ready for emergencies. Refuse substitutes, no other remedy is just as good. Insist on having Dr LeClerc's Pills for Ladies & you will not be disappointed. The genuine have words "EUGENE LE CLERC" on Govt Stamp affixed to every package. Price 2/9 with full directions (Postage to Colonies 3d extra) from Dr Le Clerc Medicine Co. Haverstock Road, Hampstead, London, Eng. Sold by LENNON, LTD all branches in South Africa. BEWARE OF USELESS IMITATIONS.

A Lay Preacher



Brain Fag, Nervous Exhaustion—

Just a *change of opinion* was enough to give Mr. W. King his present prosperity, for he realised in the nick of time that *his* way was *not* curing his brain fag and nervous exhaustion, so he tried the Phosferine way. Mr. King's method was to *ignore* his despondency and feeling of collapse, and persuade himself there was nothing unusual in the painful fatigue the lightest effort to work cost him, until, as he steadily *got worse*, he resolved to drop his own opinion and see what Phosferine could do. The result was so astonishingly beneficial, even after a *few* doses, that the brain fag and nervous exhaustion ceased entirely, enabling him to do *more* work than before and yet not feel the strain. This remarkable advantage is seen in the extraordinary energy and vigour of Mr. King's public speaking, and so amazingly have his prospects improved since his speedy recovery, that he declares he *had* to come forward with the evidence of the magnificent benefit he derived from Phosferine.

Quite Gone—Never Return.

Mr. W. J. King, School House, Trumpington Rd., Forest Gate, London, E., writes:—"I am writing to add my name to the list of those people who have found Phosferine to be the Greatest of all Tonics. Some time back I was very much run down through overstrain brought on by incessant bodily exercise and mental application. The usual tendency of mankind is to give up some of their work, have a rest, and at the same time take medicine, so I endeavoured to *keep going on without seeking advice*, but as I was *getting worse* I found *that* policy would not do. Having heard many friends speak about Phosferine, and one in particular offering me some, I decided to give it a trial. Purchasing a 2/6 bottle, I began to doctor myself. The result not only astonished me, but others also noticed how much better I was, even althongh I had only taken a *few* doses. I found I could do the same amount of work *easier*, and at present am able to do *more* than before and yet not feel the strain. I have a good deal of public speaking, and I find an occasional dose of Phosferine is a great benefit."—May 28, 1912.

PHOSFERINE

GREATEST OF ALL TONICS

A PROVEN REMEDY FOR

Sciatica	Maternity Weakness	Lassitude	Backache
Influenza	Premature Decay	Neuritis	Rheumatism
Indigestion	Mental Exhaustion	Faintness	Headache
Neuralgia	Sleeplessness	Brain Fag	Hysteria

And all disorders consequent upon a reduced state of the nervous system.

The Royal Tonic

Phosferine has been supplied by Royal Commands

To the British Royal Family	H.M. the Queen of Spain
H.I.M. the Empress of Russia	H.I.M. the Dowager Empress of Russia
H.M. the King of Spain	H.I.H. the Grand Duchess Olga of Russia
H.M. the King of Greece	H.R.H. the Grand Duchess of Hesse
H.M. the Queen of Roumania	The Imperial Family of China.

And the Principal Royalty and Aristocracy throughout the world.

Price in Great Britain: Bottles, 2/9 & 4/6. Sold by all Chemists, Stores, &c.

PROPRIETORS—ASHTON & PARSONS, LTD., LONDON, ENGLAND.

Wholesale Agents

Messrs. J. A. KIRKBRIDE & Co., 60, Tamarind Lane. BOMBAY.

MARTIN'S
APIOL & STEEL PILLS for Ladies.

A French Remedy for all Irregularities.

Thousands of Ladies always keep a box of Martin's Pills in the house, so that on the first sign of any Irregularity of the System a timely dose may be administered. Those who use them recommend them, hence their enormous sale. At all Chemists and Stores, or post free 2/- from MARTIN, Pharm. Chemist, SOUTHAMPTON, ENGLAND.

REDUCTION IN PRICES.

Pure Greek Grape Wines & Brandies

Which have gained the *Highest Prizes* (GRAND PRIX) in recent exhibitions of Paris, 1900, Liege 1905. Bordeaux 1907, Bruxelles 1910, for their *excellent qualities.*

DESERT AND MEDICAL WINES.	Per Bottle Rs. a.
Mavrodaphne, Manufacturers' Speciality, very old	2 8
,, Empress Sweet, Vintage 1884	5 4
Saravalle, Red Wine, very old, similar to Port Wine but far better quality	2 6
Malvasia, White	2 10
Malvasia Gutland. Red, Sweet Wines very very old ...	3 0
,, ,, White do. do.	3 8
Port Wine, White old dry	1 12
Port Wine, Red	1 12
Moscato, very old, light flavoured	2 0
TABLE WINES	
Morea, Vin de table, Red	1 6
Demestica, Vin de table, Red	1 10
Kalavryta, Vin de table, Red	1 12
Acheos, Vin de table, White, (very old)	2 8
Morea, Vin de table, White	1 8
Demestica, Vin de table, White	1 12
SPECIAL SHERRY WINES.	
Acheos, Imperial dry, vintage, 1884	5 4
Marsala de l'Achaia	1 10
Malaga de l'Achaia	1 10
Vermouth de l'Achaia	1 12
SUPERIOR BRANDIES.	
Vintage of 1900 (one crown)	3 8
,, 1895 (two crown)	4 0
,, 1890 (Princes)	5 0
,, 1887 (Royal)	6 0

SOLE IMPORTERS,

TH. VAFIADIS & Co.,

117-125, ESPLANADE ROAD,
FORT, BOMBAY.

J. V. NAVLAKHI & CO.

DEALERS IN STATIONERY

SURVEYING, ENGINEERING AND DRAWING INSTRUMENTS, Etc. ARTISTS' MATERIALS, Etc.,

No. 9-13 KANTA BUILDING,
KALBADEVI ROAD, BOMBAY.

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN & Co., GIRGAUM, BOMBAY.

NEW and Second-hand English-built CARRIAGES for SALE.

CARRIAGES and HORSES let on hire.

CROCKERY, CUTLERY, GLASS WARE, on sale and on hire.

FURNITURE of the latest design for sale and on hire.

HOUSES FURNISHED with neat furniture.

THE GREATEST PROBLEM OF LIFE

is how to keep it thoroughly fit and well and to attain the highest pitch of happiness. To make life and work a pleasure, it is of absolute necessity that the system should be so kept as to meet the demands made upon it. Are you aware of this?

ATANK NIGRAH PILLS

have at last solved the greatest problems by providing a food tonic of prompt and sure results with a definite specific action on blood and nerves. They bring youth and strength back and keep the whole organism strong up to the pitch of perfect health.

PRICE.—Re. 1 for a tin of 32 Pills.

Vaidya Shastri,
MANISHANKER GOVINDJI,
ATANK NIGRAH PHARMACY,
Jmnagar Kathiawar.
KALBADEVI ROAD,
BOMBAY.

CEMENT

Phaeton Brand.

Guaranteed best English quality.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.

BOMBAY.

BOOKS FOR SALE.

THROUGH ASIATIC TURKEY.
(Bombay to the Bosphorous)
By Grattan Geary (2 Vols.) Rs. 10.

BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST.
By Grattan Geary. Rs. 5.

GIRAS AND GUARANTEE.
Being a Compilation or Decisions, etc., on Questions regarding Giras, Wanta, and other Guaranteed Rights.
By L. P. Parikh. Rs. 6.

Apply the: "Bombay Gazette" Office.

"BOMBAY GAZETTE."

LITERARY SUPPLEMENT.

See next SATURDAY'S ISSUE (March 15).

Among other features :—

THE RENDEZVOUS,
by Sir W. MAGNAY.

THE PURSE STRINGS,
by DALE CRAVEN.

HUSBANDS & WIVES,
(Through a Spinster's Eyes).

THE HOMES OF BURNS,
Part III.

POLICING THE EMPIRE,
(First instalment of a new series of articles).

OUR SERIAL STORY,
by LOUIS TRACY
CHAPTER X.

Apply early for limited Advertisement space to

GENERAL MANAGER.

STANDARD OIL COMPANY OF NEW YORK,
MARSHALL'S BUILDING,
BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY,

GRAND	Price. Rs. a. p.	
Snowflake 150 dez.....	6 0 2	per case.
White Rose 150 deg	5 12 2	do.
Chester Brand 125 deg ...	5 0 2	do.
Davoe's Brilliant 125 deg	12 2	do.
Tiger Brand 125 deg.....	4 12 2	do.
Monkey Brand 125 deg...	4 12 2	do.
White Camelia 125° (in tins)	4 3 0	per 2 tins
Camel Brand 125° (in tins)	4 3 0	do.
Elephant Brand 125° (in tins).....	4 3 0	do.
Elephant Brand 125° (in bulk)	3 9 0	per 8 gals

The Company's Local Agents sell all or any of the above oils at the prices stated. Deliveries of bulk oil, on Malabar Hill and Cumballa Hill, are made at half an anna extra charge for coolie hire to cover the increased cost of haulage.

All case oil sold by Standard Oil Co. of New York IS IMPORTED IN CASES.

Bandra Agent adds one anna to the above prices excepting for bulk.

Coorla and Andheri Agents add one anna and Thana Agent adds 2 1-2 annas to the above prices.

Order books supplied gratis on application

CANVAS

David Corsar & Sons

Best Flax Canvas

For full particulars apply :—

HALABHOY TYEBJI & SONS,

BANK STREET, FORT,
BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

THE FILE of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" may be seen at the Office of the GENERAL MANAGER of "The Empire Ld.," at Nos. 25 and 26, Waterloo Street, and the File of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of "The Bombay Gazette." Ld.

DEWJEE CANJEE & CO., Beds, Library, Presses, Sofas, Chairs of latest designs, made and supplied.—Chuckle, No. 6!

PIANOS.

Horizontal Grands and Upright Grands.

We are Sole Agents for the following Pianos which are specially built and guaranteed for the Indian climate.

JOHN BROADWOOD'S
"The precise and expressive English piano."

JULIUS BLUTHNER'S
"The sweetest toned piano in the world."

SCHIEDMAYER
"The bright, brilliant and melodious Schiedmayer."

RICHD. LIPP'S
"The even and smooth flowing liquid Lipp piano."

STEINWEG'S
"The noble and grand toned Steinweg."

MARCKS'
The worthy and reliable models which bear our own name and which have been known in India for forty years.

PIANOS HIRED at most moderate rates by the month or week.

PIANOS SOLD on easy monthly payments or against Cash.

MARCKS & CO., LTD.
PIANO AND MUSIC DEPARTMENT,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS

*** All communications of a literary character should be addressed to the Editor, and all communications regarding Advertisements and Business matters generally, should be addressed to the General Manager. Communications should not be addressed to any individual member of the staff.

We cannot guarantee to insert advertisements in their proper position if received after 7 p.m.

Postal letters and covers should be addressed Box No.209, General Post Office, Bombay.

Bombay Gazette

Tuesday, 11th March, 1913.

A NEW CRUSADE.

WOMEN in Australia have the suffrage; but, as if to keep them humble, the authorities seem determined to restrict their privileges in another direction—in short, to deprive them of long hat-pins. The Australian mail to hand yesterday brings thrilling account of the opening of the anti-hat-pin crusade which commenced its operations there a few days before the steamer left Perth. A by-law prohibiting the wearing of these dangerous ornaments was issued in August last, but no attempt was made to enforce it for six months—a fact which a contemporary attributes to man's innate chivalry and reluctance to interfere in any way with the pleasure and liberties of the softer sex. For years, says the local journal, the male portion of the community has uncomplainingly borne the stings and punctures of outrageous hat-pins with hardly a murmur or a soft imprecation. Where his own sex is concerned, man has not been so forbearing; and, by way of apology, it is urged that those who complain of the indignity inflicted upon them as a result of the prohibition of unprotected hat-pins, may find solace in the fact that the sound, sane, adult is legally forbidden to carry firearms in public places, even as a means of self-protection, even again, in his pocket or a holster, much less a scabbardless stiletto. How much more reasonable, it is asked, is the action of authority in enacting that the prevalence of needle-pointed implements, over which their bearers have the minimum of control, is a menace to public welfare and must be discontinued, that woman shall no longer carry an armoury of dangerous weapons to fasten to her hair, any kind of headgear that fashion dictates shall be worn.

The crusade opened on February 19th after the luncheon hour; and to a police-inspector, who had charge of the traffic section, was entrusted the unpleasant task of bringing the by-laws to the notice of the ladies. At first, it seemed as though he would make but a small bag, but the contrary proved to be the case once his eye had come to distinguish between the pins which were unmistakably dangerous, and those which, in ordinary circumstances, might be considered harmless. Many wearers pleaded ignorance of the law, and many more pleaded to be "let off just this once," adding that they would never offend again; whilst, alas, others, boldly and defiantly, all the while quietly sliding the offending instrument back until the point was invisible, tried to brazen it out, exclaiming that they were sure there was nothing to be dreaded from their "harmless little hat." But they had to deal with one, steadfast in his devotion to duty. The more they tried, the sterner he grew, until at length, the most reluctant, softly whispered her name and address, which, with cheerful face and nimble pen, the inspector added to the list already in his book. Few, indeed, missed his eagle eye. The weaker sex had evidently forgotten that, not so very long ago, an unfortunate man, while riding in a tram-car, had his brain pierced by a lady's hat-pin, and died instantly; and that many persons had lost the sight of an eye through contact with similar weapons. The mission of the Inspector became rapidly known, and as his presence in one of the minor streets was detected, "many a smartly dressed lady turned in her tracks and hurriedly retraced her steps as if she had forgotten something."

The experience of Perth was similar to that of Sydney, the transgressors being mostly among the well-to-do. In several cases, point-protectors were produced from their handbags, and it was found that these people objected to them, disliking to display more shining bulbs on their hats than is unavoidable. On the other hand, it was asserted by another lady that there is a class which has no objection to an array of silver protectors displayed on the opposite side from some sparkling amethyst or enamelled pin-head, ornamentation being the object as much as an observance of the requirements of the by-law. Of the offenders in Perth, the vast majority, whose names were taken, came from what are regarded as the fashionable residential quarters. In all, forty names were taken during the course of an afternoon, but whether the owners of these names are to be summoned before the Magistrate, or let off with a general warning, had not been decided, when the mail left. The indignity of having been stopped on the road, and their names taken by a policeman, may have the desired effect, and lead the fair ladies of Perth so to equip their hats that the general public may be safe from injury through their agency. The Australian papers make the most of the occasion; and by way of intimidating the ladies, remind them of the proposal of an American legislator to introduce a Bill in Congress making compulsory the wearing of aluminium hats, to be supplied free of charge to every young woman "when she attains the age of millinery indiscretion." They remind her that in wearing these dangerous weapons in their hats, women defeat their own ends in the way of attracting the opposite sex, who may not approach them unless prepared to run the risk of sustaining grievous bodily harm.

COCAINE IN CALCUTTA. CALCUTTA appears to be becoming one of the worst centres of the cocaine traffic, and the local Press is beginning to make a great outcry about it. The authorities are apparently alarmed at the manner in which the trade is spreading upward in the social scale. It began by being confined to low-class Indians; but, as experience in Bombay has taught us, it is an easy trade to carry on without an experienced and well-organised staff engaged in its detection. Thus people with capital engage in it, inducing by promises of liberal payment, people of low class to undertake the actual carriage of the drug, and to incur all the real risks of the traffic. The capitalist runs no risk except the loss of money involved in the seizure of the stock, and that he can well afford to do seeing how large are the profits of a successful "run." A contemporary tells us that it has been ascertained that there are hundreds of dens, in which cocaine is sold in and around Calcutta, and it is extremely difficult, not to say impossible, to catch these men napping, by reason of the fact that, in nearly every case, there are two or three exits to these dens. Furthermore, they employ a big staff of helpers, some of whom are kept on the look-out for the approach of officers of the law, and intimate their presence by signals. Women are nearly as much addicted to the habit as men, but cases in which women have been detected selling the drug are very few in number. As soon as one den has been suppressed, another springs up; and, if a conviction is obtained against a man to-day, if he has not got imprisonment, he has been at the same game the next day. In one case, a man who had a very small quantity, was ordered to be detained till the rising of the court by the Chief Presidency Magistrate. He was released at 5 p. m.; and, about two hours later, he was re-arrested with 60 packets in his possession. One little boy was arrested three times, and he is now serving out a long term in the Reformatory. Bombay has already passed through this stage. And it appears as though Calcutta might save itself a great deal of trouble by consulting the Bombay authorities. Here the law has been strengthened so that adequate punishment may be inflicted; and the police and the excise authorities have, as the result of much arduous experience, brought their organisation to a high pitch of efficiency.

STATE GOVERNORS. AT a gathering in New Norcia the other day, Sir John Forrest and Sir Gerald Strickland met and compared notes on the system of appointment of State Governors. As we know in the Commonwealth, six state governors represent His Majesty, and some of the progressives would have none, unless they be men born in the colony to be governed. Sir John Forrest, in proposing Sir Gerald Strickland's health, observed that he did not know that the present system of Governors was going to last in Australia. In fact, in his opinion, it was not going to last; because, Australians are such a progressive people in thought and ideals that they must come to the conclusion that, as they are managing their affairs in every other way, they are quite entitled to administer their affairs by appointing local Governors. That must come about as time went on. But until it did take place, they would be, as they are now, all good loyal subjects of the King, and always glad to do honour to His Majesty's representative, whoever he might be. Sir Gerald Strickland administered a very mild rebuke, when he asked in reply:—could a generous people, like those of Australia, desire to have this open door to all Imperial posts, and thus equal claim to occupy any and every post in the House of Commons, on the front benches—may be, even in the House of Lords and then say: "From these six posts of State Governorships in Australia, we will exclude all but the locally born?" That, His Excellency added, would not be an attitude in keeping with the generosity of Australians, nor would it be to the advantage of Australia and the Australians to lose in the development of the great Imperial scheme of the future, the advantage of a reciprocal interchange of ideas and of methods which were obtainable by having six representatives of the King coming frequently to Australia from other portions of the British dominions and bringing with them a knowledge of the system under which the Colonial Department was developing Imperial unity. The Commonwealth has much yet to learn, and much experience to buy.

BAMBOO PULP FOR PAPER. THE authors of a paper, delivered before the Royal Society of Arts on "New Sources of Supply for the Manufacture of Paper," viz., Messrs. Clayton Beadle and Henry P. Stevens, naturally did not fail to include bamboo pulp within the purview of their consideration. They point out that paper-manufacturers appear to have assumed that wood-pulp supplies would be practically inexhaustible; but, recently they have been awakened to the fact that suitable wood is becoming scarce by a disconcerting rise in prices. Bamboo was first suggested as being available for the purpose by Mr. Thomas Routledge in 1875; but, from that time, interest in the subject appears to have lapsed until the Government of India brought it into prominence in 1905, when they commenced the series of investigations by Messrs. R. W. Sindall and W. Raitt. The authors discuss the utility of wood-pulp for manufacture in England, and it is pointed out that the cost of production of bleached pulp would be too high to yield any profit. Emphasis was given during the ensuing discussion to the fact that, if bamboo pulp was to obtain a hold in Europe, it must be pure in colour. The creamy-coloured paper, which bamboo-pulp now produces, while it might be suited to the East, would not be acceptable to European tastes. The authors of the paper do not appear to have had the advantage of the report issued only a few weeks ago by Mr. Pearson, of the Institute at Dehra Dun, which has been dealt with fully in these columns. Even this, however, is not conclusive on the point. It shows that some species of bamboo, such as *bambusa polymorpha*, give a fibre, which is certainly not fit to produce white paper; while, apparently, on other varieties, future experiment is needed. Thus, there does not appear so far the probability that bamboo-pulp will be in demand by the European manufactories. The inquiries, which Mr. Pearson was directed to make, however, were not intended specifically for the benefit of European producers, but were hoped to provide the basis of an industry in India, for the supply of Indian requirements. There seems a distinct possibility that such an industry may be established, and therefore from the Indian point of view, it may not be a bad thing, if there should be no competition from other countries for the use of the raw material.

MILITARY MATTERS.

COMMISSIONS FROM THE RANKS.

(FROM OUR MILITARY CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, Feb. 21.

Colonel Seely is troubled; he views with regret the small percentage of men who have risen from the ranks, and hold commissions as officers in His Majesty's Army; and he announces his intention of putting into more practical form the saying that every private soldier carries a Field Marshal's baton in his knapsack. "The ladder," he says, "should lead from the bottom to the very top, and I hope to announce a plan within the next few weeks, which will enable the worthy British soldier to rise from the humblest ranks to the highest places in the King's Army." Apparently, though he does not mention the fact, the reason that the question of promotion from the ranks is being exhaustively considered by the War Office, is more connected with the ever-increasing shortage of Officers, than due to suddenly-developed democratic fervour. The candidates, who now present themselves for the Army Entrance Examinations, seldom exceed the number of vacancies offered for competition; there is no question of getting the best brains of the country, the rejection of the absolute stumers, educationally speaking, is all that can be effected, and even then the number of so-called successes does not suffice to fill the vacancies. The reasons are not far to seek. Army reforms—excellent in themselves—carried out at different times, have introduced changes in the conditions of service, together with a considerable amount of uncertainty as to how long existing conditions may last, much that went to make service in the Army attractive, has gone, and much has been introduced that tends in the opposite direction. In his zeal for efficiency, the Army-reformer has failed to observe the signs of the times. He has gone on as if the days, when there were six competitors for every vacancy, would continue indefinitely, and failed to mark that, year by year, the number was decreasing. At the same time other influences were at work. Social reform was needed, and money required to enable the proposed reforms to be introduced. The class, with which service in the army has been a tradition for generations, has been more affected by adjustment of taxation for social and socialistic reforms than almost any other. Family traditions have had to give place to the consideration of the practical question—"Is it good enough?" What the answer has been, the reports of the Civil Service Commissioner on Army Entrance Examinations give in figures that are unmistakeable.

Over and over again during the last quarter of a century, the question has been asked in various forms in the House of Commons, whether in view of modern money value, it is intended to reconsider the rates of pay of Army officers, and the answer has always been in the negative. So long as more men than are required are ready and anxious to serve at the antiquated rates, Government, quite rightly, saw no reason to increase the Army Estimates. The case now is altered. The demand exceeds the supply, and every year, the shortage of officers becomes more marked; and it is ascertained from a reply recently elicited in the House, that the War Office has been seriously considering how, within reasonable limits, the financial position of officers can be improved. Unless this consideration is likely soon to materialize in the concrete form of hard cash and not merely in excellent but not very practical advice on curtailing expenditure, no scheme for promotion from the ranks is likely to be a success or contribute appreciably to reducing the existing shortage in the commissioned ranks. The experience of the past has shown that warrant officers hesitate to change the comparative affluence of their positions for the prospect of a much improved status, with the certainty of many years of financial stress before they are as well off in their new surroundings as they are at the time of quitting their old—obviously, it will be impossible to differentiate. If promotions from the ranks are to be paid at a rate which will admit of existence without extraneous financial aid, then it follows that the rate must be revised for all; though special allowances may be given in the case of rankers at the start towards outfit and mess donations.

In this connection it is interesting to note that the Admiralty in throwing open two commissions annually to Warrant and N.-C.-O.s of the Marines, are giving £100 outfit allowance and £10 mess donation, besides a minimum starting pay of ten shillings a day. Special provision is also being made for their advanced military education. This is a point, which should not be overlooked by the War Office in completing their scheme. It will not suffice merely to issue instructions with the well-known formula, "Commanding Officers will be held personally responsible," and sombre hints as to the future of those Commanding officers who fail to manufacture Moltkes and Wellingtons out of the War Office selections. The improved intellectual standard of the class from which a large percentage of British soldiers is drawn should make the effect of the scheme far-reaching and should render the matter of higher military education easy of arrangement. Mainly, however, the success, or otherwise, of the scheme depends on finance. If the terms offered are really a living wage, and of general application, then it may be predicted with safety that not only will the numbers willing to accept promotion from the ranks increase, but there will also be an improvement in the proportion between the candidates who appear to compete at the Army Entrance Examinations and the vacancies to be filled.

FRANCE AND GERMANY.

The increase in the immediate future of 200,000 men to the German Army has brought more to the French nation the need for prompt action. The prospect of Germany having ready at any moment an active army of 850,000 men as against the 450,000 available in France has rendered it necessary to reconsider the reduction in the terms of service with the colours which was carried out a few years ago. For the Cavalry and Artillery, it is practically certain that the term will be extended to three years, and for the Infantry possibly six months less. When the exact extension has been decided upon, a certain amount of retrospective effect will be given to the decision so that the effect may be felt as soon as possible. It is unlikely that there will be any serious opposition when the extension of colour service, and the necessary financial bills are brought forward, even though the latter are likely to reach a total of 20 millions sterling or more. France has no desire to run any risks of losing two more provinces, and whatever the Government may find it necessary to do, they will have the nation behind them. The memory of '70, and '71, is still fresh. The French nation knows what happened once, and realizes what may happen again. France desires peace, and knows that there is only one way by which it can be maintained. That way she is prepared to take, and pursue, at whatever sacrifices it may entail for the time being. That "the Socialists" object goes without the saying, but as they object to a permanent army or military preparations at all, their objections are not likely to carry much weight, especially in view of the urgency of the situation, which will be fully developed in the autumn, when Germany will have an active army 38 per cent. stronger than at present, and representing a superiority in numbers of nearly two to one as compared with the French Army of to-day, exclusive of African troops. This would mean an upsetting of the balance of military power in Europe to an extent, which could only be regarded by all, who hope for the continuance of peace, with dismay, in view of eventualities, which might, at any time, suddenly become probalities.

KING AND TERRITORIALS.

The announcement that the King intends to hold a review of the Territorial Force in Hyde Park this season should give a stimulus to our Citizen soldiers, more especially as it is laid down, that no unit will be permitted to be represented unless it is up to full strength or nearly so. County Associations and the regimental authorities are already vieing with each other in trying to bring corps up to strength, and make up for the shrinkage caused by the large number of men becoming time-expired this year. Some are having a modicum of success, especially as regards getting men to re-engage; but the majority are finding the task impossible, despite recruiting weeks and other devices to stimulate laggards into joining. It is not at all improbable that the prospect of appearing at the King's review will induce many to re-engage, who had not intended to prolong their service; and for similar reasons recruiting may improve at least temporarily, and thus tide the force over this year, which, as Lord Haldane explained, was likely to be the worst trial to which his system would be exposed owing to the large number of men enlisted at the same time whose time would be up in the spring. When one contemplates the amount of cajoling of one kind and another that is needed to induce even a small percentage of the able-bodied men of the United Kingdom to come forward and prepare themselves, even partially, to carry out the defence of their hearths and homes, it is difficult to resist the thought that a retrospect to a '70.-'71, though unpleasant, has a tangible value as a national asset.

AIR-CRAFT.

The Aero Show at Olympia is a liberal education in all matters pertaining to air-craft. It has caught on, and is thronged during the time the doors are opened: and the British public should by now know much more about the navigation of the air than they did before. One thing stands out as a lesson for all, and it is to be hoped that it will be duly taken to heart and learnt; and that is that, though the air-craft have as yet not achieved either commercial utility or wide popularity for pleasure purposes, they have taken a defined place in military science, and are indispensable to modern armies and navies. The science of aerial navigation, and with it improvements in the construction of air-craft, is progressing rapidly, and the nation that is content to wait and see what others are doing, views a great chance of being badly left at a critical moment. The President of the Show at the opening lunch put the case neatly—"Germany has specialised in air-ships. France has specialised in aeroplanes, we have specialised in delay." There are not wanting signs, that the days of delay are over; but, we have a lot of lost ground to make up, and a very large grant will be necessary within the next few months, if we are to hope to have an efficient air-service ready for all emergencies. There is no difficulty about getting the men—we have pilots as good as the best on the continent and as many more as we choose to take, ready and eager to qualify and join the Royal Flying Corps. Grounds have been acquired, air-stations planned and marked on the map, and a scheme for organization drawn up, but we have not

(*Continued on page 10.*)

OPENING OF PARLIAMENT.

REFERENCE TO THE WAR.

AGREEMENT ON MATTERS OF GREAT IMPORTANCE.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, Mar. 10.

In his speech from the Throne at the opening of Parliament, to-day, the King said:

"To-day being the fiftieth anniversary of the marriage of my parents, I cannot forego the opportunity of expressing for my dear mother and myself our grateful sense of the devoted affection of the nation, which it has been her happiness to enjoy for so many years, and which consoles her in her abiding sorrow."

His Majesty then stated that the kingdom's relations with foreign Powers continued to be friendly."

Referring to the peace negotiations, the speech much regrets that owing to the failure of the delegatesto come to an agreement, the war continues. The possible developments of war and their resulting changes are of interest to their Great Powers, who are neutral and are parties to the Treaty of Berlin. All these parties earnestly desire to prevent the war from spreading, and to see it terminate as soon as possible.

"My Government," the speech continues, "especially through the Ambassadors, in London, has kept in close touch and co-operation with the other Powers in endeavours, in which all have shared, to preserve concerted action and to establish agreement on all points, on which differences are possible. Herein a large measure of success has been achieved. Agreement in principle, has beenreached on matters of the greatest importance. Some points are still under discussion, but I am hopeful that consultations between the Powers will enable them to secure a complete understanding among themselves and hasten the conclusion of the war. My Government will continue to co-operate with the other Powers with a most earnest desire to secure the peace of Europe."

NAVAL DEFENCE.

Referring to the visits of Canadian and New Zealand Ministers to London to confer with the Government on the subject of naval defence, the King expresses confidence that such an exchange of views by members of its responsible Governments will promote the solidarity of the Empire. Particular allusion is made to the Malayan battleship and the ready consent of the New Zealand Government to the retention of its battle-ship in the North Sea Fleet. Reference is also made to the steady progress towards the establishment of an Australian fleet and to the debates in the Canadian Parliament, all testifying to the universal desire within the Empire for the maintenance of the common safety.

Mention is made of the wicked attempt on Lord Hardinge and of the expressions of sympathetic loyalty, which have been evoked in India.

The speech dwells on the sustained prosperity, as reflected in the statistics of trade and employment, and announces the re-introduction of measures with which the House of Lords disagreed.

Further legislation will be restricted in view of the arduous labours during 1912. It includes measures to complete land purchase in Ireland, to guarantee the loan for cotton-growing in the Sudan, for the care of the feeble-minded, further to restrict the industrial employment of children, and to prevent plural voting. Finally, an Education Bill will be introduced.

TEXT OF INDIAN REFERENCE.

The reference to India in the King's speech was as follows:—

"In my Indian Empire, on the 23rd of December, at the ceremony of the StateEntry into Delhi, a wicked attempt was made on the life of my Governor-General and Viceroy. Through the mercy of Divine Providence the plot failed in its full intent, but I deeply regretthat innocent lives were sacrificed and that theViceroy was gravely wounded. The fortitude of the Viceroy and of Lady Hardinge and the disciplined courage of all the officers of Government have my warmest admiration. I gratefully acknowlege the expressions of sympathetic loyalty, which the crime has evoked from ruling Chiefs and from all classes of my Indian subjects.

"My Commissioners, appointed to report on the requirements of thePublic Service in India, have commenced their labours, and have taken evidence at various provincial centres in India with regard to the Indian Civil Service and the Provincial Civil Services."

KING'S FIRST WEARING OF HIS CROWN.

LATER.

The King and Queen drove through a drizzle to open Parliament, but there were dense crowds in the Mall and Whitehall, and their Majesties bowed their acknowledgements of the cheering. Artillery fired a royal salute in St. James's Park.

The King and Queen were escorted to their thrones in the House of Lords by the usual brilliant gathering of great officers of State. The Chamber was thronged with peers and peeresses, making a magnificent display of colour and jewels. The King entered, wearing his crown for the first time since his accession. The Queen wore a small diamond crown, and a silk corsage glittering with diamonds.

Five Suffragettes were arrested in Whitehall for attempting to petition the King.

THE SUFFRAGETTES

TWO RAILWAY STATIONS DESTROYED.

GROWING ANIMOSITY OF THE PEOPLE.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, Mar. 10.

The railway stations at Saunderton, in Buckinghamshire and Croxley Green, in Hertfordshire, have been burned to the ground.

In the former case placards were found inscribed with the words "Votes for women. Burning to get the vote."

Suffragettes, yesterday, burned the pavilion of a bowling club at Heaton Park, Newcastle. They escaped.

Letter-box outrages and the cutting of telegraphs and telephones continue daily, exacerbating popular anger.

Attempted meetings in Hyde Park, and on Wimbledon Common and Hampstead Heath, yesterday, were rendered impossible by the continuous uproar of hostile crowds, numbering many thousands. Only the presence of hundreds of police prevented actual violence.

THE WAR.

SERVIAN REINFORCEMENTS FOR SKUTARI.

LONDON, Mar. 10.

Five thousand more Servian troops, with a number of Turkish Krupp guns, have sailed from Salonika for San Giovanni di Medua to help the Montenegrins at Skutari. The rest of a complete division will follow.

The *Daily Telegraph's* special correspondent at Janina wires that the place is a natural fortress of the first magnitude. He says that Essad Pasha, the commandant, told him that over a million sterling had been spent on the fortifications.

The Greek losses in the final battle are estimated at 1,800, but the Epirus campaign, lasting four months, has cost the Greeks 15,000 casualties.

FRENCH ARMY BILL.

M. JAURES HOWLED DOWN AT NICE.

LONDON, Mar. 10.

M. Jaures, the Socialist Member of the French Chamber, was howled down at a meeting at Nice, as a protest against his attitude in the Army Committee of the Chamber, resulting in the consideration of the Three Year's Service Bill being delayed.

GERMAN LOANS.

PRUSSIAN TREASURY BONDS UNDER-SUBSCRIBED.

LONDON, Mar. 10.

While two comparatively small loans the German Imperial 4 per cent. loan of 24 millions sterling, and the 4 per cent. Prussian loan of five millions sterling, have been over-subscribed by 68 million marks, the issue twenty millions sterling of Prussian Treasury bonds is a failure. It is stated that barely half has been subscribed.

This is the first time that a German, Government loan has been under-subscribed.

BRITISH AERIAL LAW.

FIRST ARRIVAL IN ENGLAND UNDER NEW RULES.

LONDON, Mar. 10.

The first aeroplane arriving in England since the publication of the new regulations, entered yesterday, traversing a prohibited area at Dover. It was manned by a Frenchman and an English passenger. The coastguards telephoned inland, and the police held up the aeroplane, when it alighted near Canterbury.

As, however, the aeroplane was one bought by the Admiralty, it was allowed to proceed.

HAITI'S PRESIDENT.

SAN DOMNIGO, Mar. 10.

Archbishop Noval, who was elected President of the Republic last December, has resigned.

THE IN-COMING MAIL.

ADEN, Mar. 9.

The P. and O. steamer "Himalaya" left here for Bombay at 8 p.m. with the outward mails of the 28th February.

The "Macedonia" left at the same time with mails for Colombo, and Australia.

THE OPIUM STOCKS.

CONFERENCE MOVEMENT FOR PURCHASE.

APPEAL ISSUED FOR SUBSCRIPTIONS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

PEKING, Mar. 9.

At a final meeting of the National Anti-opium Conference here, the view was adopted that the opium merchants should be paid for the stocks landed in China in accordance with the Treaty, although the traffic injured China. The foreign merchants were legally carrying on business, but as China was unable to buy all the stocks, other measures should be sought with the threefold object of relieving the country of a domestic evil, repaying the merchants and relieving the banks of advances. The opinion was expressed that, unless the stocks continued to diminish, China would be saddled with a mass of Indian opium; and the Government would, therefore, probably withstand the popular demand for the enforcement of the prohibition of smoking, particularly in the provinces using Indian opium.

The Conference issued an appeal to the Y. M. C. A. and to missionaries to open subscriptions for a fund to purchase and burn a portion of the stocks of opium in the treaty ports.

LADY SCOTT.

MELBOURNE, Mar. 10.

Lady Scott and her brother are staying with Lord Denman at Government House.

BANK OF BURMA CASE.

FURTHER EVIDENCE OF STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

RANGOON, Mar. 10.

The Bank of Burma case was continued to-day before Mr. Justice Twomey and a jury at the special session of the Chief Court.

Mr. W. I. Mack- Honey, Secretary, Rangoon Stock Exchange, examined said:—The Stock Exchange published two share lists, one daily and one weekly giving quotations of various shares dealt in. There was a buyer through Munder and Co. of the Irrawady Petroleums at Rs. 12-8-0. The companies in the list were those that asked to be included in it. They did business with other companies that were included in the list. In May 1912 moola oils were done at Rs. 4 through Morrison and Co.

Mr. Macdonell, for the prosecution, asked witness why he had not mentioned these two transactions before in the Magistrate's Court, and the latter replied. "Because he had not been asked." Counsel asked the Court to treat the witness as hostile. He had changed his statement, and it was only right to put both statements before the jury.

Counsel for the defence objected, and the Court upheld the objection.

Mr. H. C. Towns an assistant on the *Rangoon Gazette*, was called to prove an advertisement of August 5, 1911, in large type in which the Bank advertised six per cent. intereste. The advertisement was continued till November 14th.

Mr. R. A. Mounder was called to show that business was being done at that time by outside brokers at a much higher price than 12-8.

Mr. R. L. Williamson, Managing Director, British Burma Petroleum Co. Ld., deposed to taking over charge of the affairs of the company on November 14th, 1911. The chief promoter were Mower, Clifford, Mashall and others. Mower and Co. were the first managing agents. Mower and Clifford were among the directors, under whose advice the witness was working. Witness became a director, when it was attempted to underwrite 525 thousand first mortgage debentures.

Witness was cross-examined at some length, and the hearing was adjourned.

BURMANS AND RACING.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT,)

RANGOON, Mar. 10.

Owing to ill-health of his Honour the Lieut.-Governor, the Hon. Mr. W. F. Rise, Chief Secretary, will preside at the Legislative Council on Thursday.

Among the questions to be asked is one by the Hon. Mr. Maung Pie:—Is the local Government aware that there is a strong feeling among all nationalities in Rangoon against the frequency of race meetings and the consequent increase of poverty and crime.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s.s. "Himalya," with the outward mails of the 28th ult. left Aden at 8 p.m. on Sunday and is expected to arrive in Bombay at 6 a.m. on Friday next.

A Gas Geyser gives a supply of boiling water for a bath in a few minutes; a gas circulator keeps water constantly hot and available any hour of the day or night; there is no tedious wait for hot water.

AGRA MURDER.

CLARK SENTENCED TO BE HANGED.

MRS. FULHAM GETS PENAL SERVITUDE FOR LIFE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, Mar. 10.

The second series of charges in the Agra Murder Cases came up to-day in the Allahabad High Court before the Hon. the Chief Justice Sir Henry Richards. In these four Indians: Ram Lall, Budha Kanjor, Sukha, and Mohan, are charged with the murder of Mrs. Clark at Agra on the night of the 17th or 18th November, 1912, and Lieut. Clark and Mrs. Fulham, with having abetted the murder.

Mr. Ryves, Government Advocate, Mr. Malcomson, Assistant Government Advocate, and Mr. Ross Alston, appeared for the Crown; Mr. Howard, and Mr. Chiene for Lieut. Clark; Mr. Sorabji, and Mr. Hamilton, for Mrs. Fulham; and Mr. Ishaq Khan, and Mr. Ahmed Kareem, for the Indian accused. The Court was filled as usual, special police arrangements being made to prevent over-crowding.

On the charge being read both, Lieut. Clark, and Mrs. Fulham, pleaded guilty to abetting the murder of Mrs. Clark. The four Indian accused pleaded not guilty.

The Chief Justice, addressing Clark, said: "On a previous occasion you were convicted of the murder of Mr. Edward Fulham. The sentence of the Court is that you be hanged by the neck till you are dead. In the present case I convict you on your plea of guilty, and sentence you to be hanged by the neck till you are dead."

The Chief Justice, addressing Mrs. Fulham, also sentenced her to be hanged in both cases.

Mrs. Fulham burst into tears on hearing the sentence.

On her behalf Mr. Hamilton examined Dr. Cearns to prove she was *enceinte*, and the Chief Justice commuted her sentence of death to one of penal servitude for life.

Both Mrs. Fulham and Lieut. Clark, were then removed from the dock.

CASE AGAINST INDIAN ACCUSED.

The jury were then empanelled, and the case against the Indian accused was proceeded with.

Mr. Ross Alston opened the case for the Crown and detailed the facts of the case to the jury, and explained that Clark and Mrs. Fulham had conspired together and caused the murder of Mrs. Clark. The murder had been carried out by Buddhu, a servant of Clark's with the help of the four accused. Clark had conceived the project of hiring the assassins and the matter had been discussed in Mrs. Fulham's house.

"Kathleen Fulham," Counsel said, "will give evidence on this point and prove that Sukha at least was a party to the murder. The principal witness in the case will be Buddhu, who has been pardoned and made an approver. It will therefore be necessary for you to closely scrutinize and weigh his evidence carefully. If you believe in his evidence you can act upon it, although he may not be corroborated."

Counsel then summarised the incidents of the night of the 17th November 1912, and the evidence against the four accused.

The first witness examined for the prosecution was the plan-maker, who proved the plan of the house where Mrs. Clark was murdered.

MISS CLARK'S EVIDENCE.

Miss Maud Clark (20), was the next witness. Witness described the incidents of the night of the murder, as narrated in the trial before the Joint-Magistrate, Agra. She was sleeping in the same room as her mother. Hearing her mother screaming, she jumped out of bed. She saw a man run out of the door into the hall. She saw another man behind the purdah; he appeared to be peeping round it. She raised the lamp and approached her mother. Witness here burst into tears, when asked to say in what condition she saw her mother. She said, "My mother was seated in the bed with her forehead broken. I brought a basin of water and washed her face and head, bandaged it up, and changed her clothes. She said to me, "Don't leave me, stay near me.'"

Witness did not hear the dog bark that night. She waited in her room till her father returned. On his return she told him what had happened to her mother. He went into the bedroom, where her mother was unconcious. He said. "Lovie, Lovie, speak; what has happened?" but she did not reply. Nothing appeared to have been stolen from any room. A little while after her father left the house, some doctors came in. Her mother remained in the house till she died at four o'clock, the following afternoon. Her father returned that night after one o'clock. He said he had gone to the station to meet a friend. Looking towards the accused in the dock, witness said that she thought she saw Sukha in the room that night.

Cross-examined on behalf of Sukha, witness said that in her previous examination she had said that she could not identify the man.

After lunch a head constable and Dr. Modi were examined. The latter held a post-mortem on the body of Mrs. Clark. He said that the deceased died of a fractured skull due to blows by a heavy instrument. Cross-examined, the witness said at least three strokes must have caused the death.

Kathleen Fulham was next examined. She narrated the conversation between Mrs. Fulham and Buddhu on the night of the 17th of November just before Mrs. Clark was murdered.

Budhu, the approver, was next examined by Mr. Alston. The witness said he was Clark's servant in the Hospital. Continuing the witness said, I know who got her killed. It was Mr. Clark. He told me: "Get badmashes to kill Memsahib." Both Clark and Mrs. Fulham called me and told me to come with men. I went with Sukha (looking at accused) on that occasion. Sukha was asked to kill Mrs. Clark. Sukha wanted one hundred rupees. Clark said: "I will give money after you have killed Memsahib." Clark took out nine sovereigns and ten rupees and showed them to Sukha, and said, "I am depositing this with Buddhu. You can take it after you have done the work." Sukha agreed to this and went away. Clark said: "Don't be afraid." I will give you money at the bungalow. I knew Ramlal before. They called me and took me to the house of Buddhu Kanjar. I did not know Buddhu before. We four then went to the bazar where we got a man named Mohan. I did not know him before. We five then went off to a field where Buddhu left us and brought a sword and showed it to us and said "Come along." We then went to Clark's bungalow. Ramlal and Sukha took off their shoes.

The Court here rose for the day.

MADRAS COUNCIL.

AGENDA FOR NEXT THURSDAY'S MEETING.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, Mar. 10.

At the meeting of the Madras Legislative Council on Thursday next, Mr. N. S. Brodie, the new member, will take the prescribed oath of allegiance. The Hon. the Zemindar of Dodapanayakanur will ask: "Will the Government be pleased to state the number and names of the Zemindaris that have been brought under the operation of the Court of Wards Act since its last amendment on account of the incapacity of the proprietors to manage their estates?

The Hon. Sir Harold Stuart will present the revised Financial Statement for 1913-14.

Notice has been given of 33 resolutions on various subjects.

The Hon. Sir John Atkinson will introduce a Bill to amend the Madras Irrigation Act of 1865, and move that the Bill be read in the Council. If the motion be carried, he will move that the Bill be referred to a select committee for report.

THE AGA KHAN.

SIND MUSLIMS RESENT HIS MANIFESTO.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, Mar. 10.

The *Alhaq* of Sukkur, the leading Muhammadan newspaper in Sind, says that the Aga Khan's manifesto to the Muhammdadans on the subject of Indian Islamic relations with Turkey has filled the community with surprise and resentment; and meetings have been held everywhere to denounce the Aga Khan's anti-Muslim sentiments. The *Alhaq* says that it would be failing in its duty if it did not join in the universal demonstration against Aga Khan.

The *Alhaq* prefaces this pronouncement with a eulogy of Aga Khan charaties and good works and of his statesmanlike capacity of mind in order to show that there is very far from being any personal prejdice in the matter.

WHEAT ELEVATORS IN SIND.

CONSTRUCTION TO COMMENCE AT LYALLPUR.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, Mar. 10.

Orders have been issued for the commencement of the construction of the Lyallpur wheat elevator. A manager will be appointed at once, and rules for the working of the elevator are being drawn up.

PUNJAB WHEAT CROP.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, Mar. 10.

The second forecast of the wheat crop of the Punjab gives the area as 8,481,800 acres, or seven per cent. less than the measured area of last year. The crop is very backward, and harvesting is likely to be late, but the situation in unirrigated areas has greatly improved owing to the recent rains. The area in Native States is estimated at 1,224,000 acres, or 9 per cent. more than the first forecast.

The second forecast of the Punjab oil seeds gives the area at 999,800. The estimate is probably still much too low. The outturn of toria was average, and the condition of the standing irrigated crops average, while the unirrigated was poor but improving. Sarson will be largely retained as cattle food.

The s. s. "Kentucky," the latest addition to the Bucknall Steamship line has arrived here from New York, via Eastern ports. She has a deadweight capacity of 11,000 tons, and is fitted with the latest improvements for the rapid handling of cargo. The "Kentucky" is the first of the six vessels of a similar type now being built for the Eastern trade.

A BRAVE GENERAL.

WITH HIS WIFE REPELS FANATICAL ATTACK.

PUBLIC DECORATION WITH THE C. B.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, Mar. 10.

The Bhamo correspondent of the *Rangoon Gazette*, writing on the 7th, on the Myothit manœuvres, which have just concluded, says that the general impression was that the chief of the Southern Army, Lieut.-Genl. Nixon, has superintended a very efficient training.

The day began with the presentation of a C. B. to Brig.-Genl. Dobbie. The Army Commander expressed the high honour that he felt at being deputed to such a duty. He referred to the fact that the recipient of the C. B. must have been mentioned in despatches and proceeded to give details of Genl. Dobbie's very courageous act for which he had been recommended for a V. C. The rules for this coveted honour, however, precluded it being given in this case.

The story was well-known in Burma how Genl. Dobbie, armed with a revolver and assisted by Mrs. Dobbie, had successfully repelled an attack made by some fanatical Burmans on the Mandalay Fort. After the presentation, Genl. Dobbie took the salute of the Brigade, who were ordered to present arms. The camp broke up next day with the departure of the Border and East Surrey Regiments, followed then by the 89th Punjabis, the 123rd Outram's Rifles, and the Sappers and Miners.

A BARRISTER'S TRUST.

CHARGE OF CHEATING HIS OWN CHILDREN.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Mar. 10.

At the Police Court to-day, Mr. Nunda Lal Banerjee, barrister of Serampur, was charged with criminal breach of trust in respect of Government promissory-notes for Rs. 20,000. Mr. Hume, the Public Prosecuter, said that in 1902 the accused's father, Dwarkanath Banerji, an advocate of the Allahabad High Court, died and left a will bequeathing his properties to his sons and grandsons. Amongst the legatees were the accused's children, Hilda, Alice and Jack Banerjee, who were to receive Rs. 25,000. The allegation was that the accused had misappropriated Rs. 20,000 belonging to his own children.

The accused was not in Court when the case was called, and a warrant was issued for his arrest, bail being allowed in Rs. 16,000.

The case was adjourned till the 14th instant.

MINES IN BURMA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, Mar. 10.

At a recent meeting, of those interested in mines which was held at Tovey, an association to be called the Chamber of Mines, was formed for the purpose of dealing direct with the Government, on matters affecting mining interests. The chairman, Mr. Beadon, agreed to draw up deaft rules and regulations, and a president and vice-president and executive officers will be appointed at a future meeting.

DRAFTS ON KARACHI.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, Mar. 10.

The Karachi Chamber of Commerce has received a letter from the Under-Secretary to the Government of India, Finance Department, stating that the proposal made by the Chamber to allow Council bills to be drawn on Karachi had, as requested, been forwarded to the Secretary of State for orders, and that his Lordship's reply had now been received stating that, after full consideration of the Chamber's letter, he finds himself unable to depart from the conclusion, which he reached or a careful examination of the case in 1911, and which was unfavourable to the grant of Council drafts on Karachi.

THE TROOPING SEASON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Mar. 10.

The R. I. M. S. "Dufferin" with details, sailed from Southampton on the 5th inst. and is expected to arrive at Karachi on the 26th idem.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Mar. 10.

The market for coal shares opened steady with a fair volume of business reported. There was also more inquiry for jute shares, and a few transactions in tea. The jute market was very firm and prices have gone up, Rs. 68 being the lowest quotation for ready, and Rs. 64, a fortnight ahead. Buyers would not pay the prices, and no business was reported. In the gunny market, there was no give at all, and very little was done.

SERVICES COMMISSION.

IMPORTANT WITNESSES CALLED.

PLEAS FOR SIMULTANEOUS EXAMINATIONS.

At the yesterday's sitting of the Public Services Commission, presided over by Lord Islington, the witnesses examined were, Sir Narayen Chandavarkar and Sir Pherozesha Mehta. All the members of the Commission, with the exception of Mr. Abdur Rahim and Mr. Madge, were present. Lord Ronaldshay was not present at the time of Sir Narayen's examinations, but came later.

The Hon. Sir N. G. Chandavarkar, Kt., Judge, High Court, Bombay, in the course of his written statement, said:—

My experience of the working of the present system of recruitment by open competitive examination for the Indian Civil Service is that it is generally satisfactory in principle.

I think the system is equally suitable for the admission of "Natives of India" and of other natural-born subjects of his Majesty.

I do not think any differentiation is at present desirable between the British-born subjects and the Colonial subjects. There is a strong feeling growing in the country against these Colonial subjects of his Majesty, whose Government have been excluding the Indian subjects of His Majesty from their territories, and it is suggested that our Government here should retatiate by the adoption of similar measures with reference to those Colonials, and among the measures suggested for that purpose is the one to declare that the Indian Civil Service shall not be open feels the same interest in and has the same to them. Secondly, I am not sure a Colonial sympathy for India, that a British born has. But for the present, the problem is not so serious and of so practical a character as to call for any alteration in the present system.

My opinion regarding a system of simultaneous examination in India and in England, open in both cases to all natural-born subjects of his Majesty is as follows:—

On principle. As a matter of principle; a system of simultaneous examination in India and in England, open in both cases to all natural-born subjects of his Majesty, would be sound. There can be no doubt that, by reason of the holding of the examination in London, the Indian subjects of his Majesty stand heavily handicapped. Under the present system we have to send our young men to England on the mere chance of success in the competition. When they fail, the expense goes for nothing and the young men return demoralised and discontented. Here there is the other, fact that I must confess, however, that the above considerations present only one side of the case, when we consider it as a question of practical politics and general expediency. While I am of opinion in common with a very large, in fact, the majority of my countrymen, that the principle of the Parliamentary Statutes and the Queen's Proclamation of 1858, should stand out as a principle, the necessities of the administration require that in practice, it must be worked up to by advancing stages. We cannot shut our eyes to the fact that the character of the administration should be British, which means that there must be, for the present at least, a sensible and preponderating element of the British personnel in it. While in this country we Indians feel that a system of simultaneous examination in India and in England will remove the anomalies present and do away with the bar which practically shuts out the service to the best of our young men, there is a fear on the other side that such a system is sure to inundate the Service with Indians and sensibly diminish the British element in the Service. I venture to think that the best solution for the present lies in reserving not less than one-third of the posts in the Service for the Indian subjects of his Majesty. If under this system, the prescribed one-third of Indian candidates come out successful, well and good. If not, the one-third should be made up in some other way, i.e., by appointing deserving and capable members of the Bar, or the Subordinate Judicial and Revenue Service; the proportion may vary as experience would warrant.

I think the examination should be held at only two centres—London and some centre in India, if the principle of simultaneous examinations is accepted. If the selection is to be by a competitive examination, it must be one examination, one test for all. Where that test fails to give the required number of Indians in the service, it should be made up in the way suggested by me in my answer to Question No. 7. The latter has the advantage of introducing into the Services men who have proved their capacity by either meritorious service in the Subordinate Services or good practice at the Bar. In this way, a chance is given to all classes of Indians.

PROVINCIAL SERVICE.

The system of selection, in India which I have recommended above, is in lieu of the present system of promoting to listed posts officers of the Provincial Civil Services. In my opinion, the Provincial Civil Services should be recruited by means of a competitive examination, and not by mere selection and nomination. One main objection to this is stated to be that it will enable only men of certain castes and classes, who are more intellectual, and have greater educational facilities than the rest to get in. But nearly all classes and communities are now coming up; and I think, within a few years, there will be no sensible disparity of intellectual qualifications and educational facilities to justify the complaint that only certain classes such as Brahmins will outnumber all others in the Service.

I would not recommend any separate method of recruitment for the Judicial Branch of the Indian Civil Service. I am, of course, giving my opinion based on knowledge of the history of that branch in the Bombay Presidency. There was a time—so long ago as 1872—when the Bombay method of recruitment for the Judicial Branch of the Indian Civil Service was held up as a model for other parts. But even then it was acknowledged that, as a rule, the Judicial Branch was not popular with the Civil Service or held much in sympathy by Government, and was regarded as the refuge for "the unfit." Of late, however, especially since the influx into the Service of University men, the Civilians who have been admitted into the Judicial Branch, have in my opinion, proved capable Judicial Officers. During the last 12 years of my service on the Bench of the High Court of Bombay, I have found that the quality of the Civilians serving as Judges has, speaking generally, distinctly improved; they have manifested the legal habit of mind. Several methods are proposed by which to qualify the members of the Service for

Judicial work, such as a preliminary course of training under an English Barrister or some months' practice at the Bar. I am not sure any of these methods are needed. What is needed is the selection from the Service for the Judicial line of men, who love the science of law and do not regard it as mere common sense, which, as popularly understood, is no sense at all and who have a Judicial temperament. We are getting such men now more than before under the system which yields men of general culture afforded by their training. Some of the best Judges of our High Court, who have left their mark on its law and work, have been members of the Civil Service. All that I would propose, is the drafting into the Service of Civilians, who have a learning for Judicial work; a preliminary training for a year by way of trials of original suits; and promotion to first grade District Judgeships and to the Bench of the High Court not on the ground of seniority but with due regard to merit and knowledge of law.

I think the present age limit for the competitive Examination in England, is good and would not recommend any alteration and that it is sufficient to attract Indian candidates who have completed a University course in India.

My experience is that we are getting a better and higher quality of men under the system since 1891 (age limits 21-23 or 22-24 years, followed by one year's probation) than under the systems previously in force. My opinion is that the recent recruits to the Indian Civil Service, with their University training and the broad outlook on life which it gives, are more able to enter into the spirit and aspirations of the people of India than their predecessors. So far as I can judge, they are men who can move with the times, free from that invertebrate temper which lives in the India of old and does not see the soul of things marching on slowly and yet steadily even in conservative India.

The most suitable age at which Junior civilians should arrive in India. Twenty-five at the most.

The age limits for the open competitive examination in England which would best suit candidates who are "Natives of India," is between 22 and 24. I think a young man ought to enter the service when he is at least 25. I would make no difference between the age limits for Natives of India, and for other natural-born subjects of his Majesty. I accept the principle laid down by Lord Macaulay's Committee in 1854, and since followed, that "the competitive examination should be of such a nature that no candidate who may fail shall, to whatever calling he may devote himself, have any reason to regret the time and labour which he had spent in preparing himself to be examined," and that the object should be to secure, not specialists in any particular subject that may be useful in a subsequent Indian career, but the ordinary well educated young man of the period. I consider that certain posts should be reserved by Statute for officers recruited from the Civil Service in the manner and under the system recommended by me. I think the present number of posts open to the Civil Service ought to be maintained as it has, on the whole, worked well.

PROPORTION OF INDIANS.

If to the extent of one-half of European subjects of his Majesty should be employed in the higher posts of the Civil Administration, I think one-third of the posts at least should be reserved for Indians. I think that barring some exceptions and upon the whole, Natives of India recruited by means of open competition in England have proved, on the average, as efficient as the average European members of the Indian Civil Service of the same standing and recruited in the same manner.

I do not think that the old system of appointment of "Statutory Civilians" under the Statute of 1870, should be revived. It was unpopular and condemned generally.

I am against the proposal to start at some suitable place in India, a college for the training of probationers of the Indian Civil Service, and possibly of other Indian Services recruited in England. I think our youngmen recruited by open competition for the Indian Civil Service should go to England and I am not in favour of the proposal that each provincial Government should arrange for the training of probationers by suitable courses of instruction for the whole or portions of the first two years of service at some suitable centre.

In the case of those Junior Civilians recruited either from the Subordinate Judicial or Revenue Service or the Bar, I do not think any probation is called for. It is only in the case of Indians who are recruited by open competition that I think a two years' probation in England ought to be insisted upon.

I think that there has been a deterioration in the knowledge of the Indian languages possessed by members of the Indian Civil Service. The causes are:—(1) The Briton is not a linguist like the German, and has got on without a knowledge of the people among whom he serves Government; (2) English education has spread more than before and for all practical purposes of the routine of administration, the British official finds that there is no necessity for him to acquire facility in or familiar acquaintance with any of the vernaculars; and (3) The natural proneness of the British official to reserve; the Civil Service has become, generally speaking, a Service of silence and discretion in this country as in England. The result is that there is no incentive to the attainment of an adequate proficiency in the study of the Indian languages. That places the British official at a disadvantage and tells rather badly on the administration and the public weal. So far as the masses are concerned, the British official cannot put himself in direct touch with them and enter into their thoughts and feelings by being able to converse with them familiarly in their own languages. I am not sure that any artificial remedy can be devised which will make the British official take to the learning of vernaculars, so as to be proficient in them. There is so much to do by way of official duty and to add to it the compulsory learning of a vernacular would be a great burden on one who has no aptitude for such learning. The incentive must come from the official himself—his consciousness that as servant of his Majesty he must move among the people, learn to talk to them in their languages and it is only in that way that he can get to their soul and learn what is going on inside the outward show of Indian life. But how will this incentive and consciousness come, when to young Englishmen preparing for the Indian Civil Service, the doctrine is preached as it was preached the other day by the Head Master of an English public school that the Englishman has maintained his hold on India by his spirit of aloofness Such aloofness, perhaps did not mean much in days gone by. But the conditions of life in India are changing, and aloofness in the name of dignity and reserve, carried out as a principle of administration is fraught with danger and the doctrine I have referred to is the most dangerous nonsense that could have been drilled into the minds of young Englishmen starting for life in India as the Civil Servants of his Majesty.

KNOWLEDGE OF LAW.

In my opinion, no steps need be taken to improve the efficiency in the knowledge of law of members of the Indian Civil Service. I do not see why additional expense ought to be thrown on the revenues of India, by enabling a member of the Indian Civil Service to go on leave to Europe to study law and become qualified for the Judicial Branch. India has produced and can produce capable lawyers, and if a member of the Indian Civil Service wishes to get into the Judicial Branch, he ought with his general culture and with a course of study in law in India for officers selected for the Judicial Branch what is wanted is a grasp of legal principles, a study of the general principles of law and as for the rest such as procedure, they are easily studied and come by practice.

In his oral evidence Sir Narayan Chandavarkar said that on principle he suggested the holding of simultaneous examinations in India and England with a view to affording Indians an opportunity to be of use in the administration of the country; but, considering the fact that Indians lacked the inborn instincts of an Englishman for organisation and action, he would say that the admission of a proportion of one-third of Indians would at present meet the demand of simultaneous examination. He was assured, however, that a time would come when simultaneous examinations would have to be held. He would make no distinction in the selection of officers of the Indian Civil Service to the Judicial branch. Only he would give the Young Civilian an Assistant judgeship very early in his career and make him go through the different stages in the revenue criminal branches and bring him to the highest position in the serivce. He would take integrity, capacity, honesty and other qualities into consideration. He was of opinion that in the making of an able civilian judge much depended on the man himself. He mentioned, the names of some of the well-known civilian judges who had done exceptional credit to the positions they occupied in the Bench, men from legal circles should according to Sir Narayan, be selected on the conditions that they had a love for law, a regard for the profession to which they belonged and an unbiassed mind. Under the special conditions that prevailed in this country the judges should not be drawn from one service only. There should be an happy combination of civilian, barrister, pleader and subordinate revenue officer and this was very satisfactorily brought about in the present arrangement. He was not satisfied with the idea of sending young civilians to English to attend the chambers of barristers in order to equip them for the judicial branch of the service. The conditions of litigation in England and India differed, and the training of a civilian under an English barrister would not in the least benefit him in disposing of litigation in a mofussil Court.

DISADVANTAGES OF NOMINATION.

Coming to the Provincial Service, Sir Narayen was for the introduction of an examination, for the admission into the Service, and he was strongly opposed to nomination, which found effect at present. The disadvantages of the present system of nomination were the backstains influence so largely made use of in procuring employment in the Service. Favouritism, influence, and other methods which were opposed to fair play and justice, were made use of generally, and in order to close the Service to such men nothing would be better than the adoption of his suggestion. He would make no distinction in the examination for the Provincial Services. He would not confine it to the residents of the province but would throw it open to anyone and everyone. The view of limiting the service—meaning the Provincial Service—to one province was antagonistic to the principles of British administration, and opposed to the laws of humanity. Any man, if he had the necessary talents and grit, and was possessed of unblemished character should be given the opportunity of taking service.

On the question of Indian students going to England, Sir Narayen had strong views. He knew for certain that there were advantages in going to England; but from his experience of the native of the work turned out, and the mode of life adopted by those who had returned from England, he was aware that their stay in England had not contributed much to better them. A number of them had gone to England, but returned without the advantage of having participated in any English family or social life, which were more essential than the life of a student. They generally returned to their country vitiated by the vices and a pray to the temptations of the West. He had known men who had never been to England, and had no English qualifications to boast of, who were better than those who had been to England. The only advantage he could see was the loosening of the rigours of Caste, but that in fact did not benefit them much, because some underwent a religious ceremony and then revert to their way of life previous to their visit to England. But, as he considered that Indian education ought to be supplemented by an English education, he would suggest the sending of Indian young-men on conditions that would lead them to follow a life free from moral weakness. He believed that an English home was the best place of education for an Indian; and he would recommend Englishmen to invite Indian youths as friends to their homes and not as students to whom knowledge of the best aspects of English manhood and womanhood was forbidden.

Turning to the subject of the separation of the judicial and executive functions, Sir Narayan said that after his accession to the Bench he had had to change the opinion in regard to the subject, that he had held as a pleader. On the Bench he had opportunity of studying the practical side of the question and from his experience he was assured that there was no need for separation so far as this presidency was concerned. Perhaps in Bengal and other Presidencies the problem was acute. He had studied the question for some years and for sometime had strongly advocated the separation.

Expressing his opinion of the present-day civilians, Sir Narayan said that, judging from the work turned out by them he considered that the recent additions to the service were better than those who come before.

SIR PHEROZESHAH MEHTA.

Sir Pherozeshah Mehta, in his written evidence, states that he personally concurs in the views and opinions expressed in the memorandum:—The Bombay Presidency Association has, ever since its foundation in 1884, following in the footsteps of the Bombay Association and the Bombay Branch of the East India Association, consistently maintained that the holding of simultaneous examinations in India and England was the only practical and statesmanlike solution of the problem of carrying into effect the policy dictated by the highest political wisdom and demanded by the fullest requirements of efficiency in the administration of India.

A good deal is being said, as it has been said before, that it is essential that Indian administration should be carried on what are dominated 'English lines,' but it is equally essential to realize that thorough efficiency can never be secured without a thorough and complete blending of Indian knowledge. Few Englishmen are capable of realizing how seriously and hopelessly English officials are particularly in the higher administrative posts, handicapped in the proper and efficent discharge of their work—revenue, judicial, legislative and executive—for want of that close, intimate, and personal knowledge of the people of the country, their ways, circumstances, and habits of thought, which comes intuitively to a native. The only remedy for avoiding the evils of a one sided administration by Englishmen alone is to associate in the Civil Service both Indians and Englishmen on a basis of absolute equality without any distinction or differentiation in the mode of recruitment which must carry with it a sense of inferiority.

With regard to the capacity of Indians, it is already acknowledged in the fact that competition is open to them in the present examinations held in England. It may, however, be as well pointed out that the report of the Public Service Commission (1886-87) distinctly admits that "the evidence tendered before the Commission is to the effect that the Native gentlemen who have up to the present time succeeded in gaining appointments in the Indian Civil Service through the channel of English competition have performed their duties to the satisfaction of their superiors and have generally proved themselves to be efficient in the service of the State. From this view the Commission sees no reason to dissent and it further believes that the Native Covenanted Civilians appointed in England are as a class superior both in education and ability to those persons who have been selected in India under the provisions of the Statute of 1870." It should be noted that the former gained their appointments in open competition, while the latter were nominated by the different local Governments.

The Association submits that there is really no reason to question the moral capacity of Indians for the highest and most responsible administrative work. It were well to remember that Mr. Robert Lowe (afterwards Lord Sherbrooke) said in the debates on the India Bill of 1853 on this very subject of competitive examinations that there was "a close connexion between the moral and intellectual qualities of the human mind."

The Association further begs to point out that when it is said that Englishmen alone can maintain Indian administration on English lines, the fact is that Englishmen in India are generally strictly opposed to follow English lines in Indian administration. The revenue administration is largely not based on English lines; the majority of English Civil Servants would like to remove the decision of most civil questions from judicial tribunals to executive officers. They are always contending that Criminal Justice should be administered in a rough and ready way by executive officers without the safeguard of judicial procedure and rules of evidence.

If, however, what is meant by administration on English lines is the application of principles deduced from the most advanced education and culture and the progressive experience derived from all ages and climes, than English education will qualify Indians to apply them to Indian administration under the guiding statesmanship of England as well as, perhaps better than, Englishmen hampered by the bias and prejudices engendered by belonging to the ruling race.

The Association therefore holds that political wisdom as well as administrative efficiency both require the equal association of Indians in the highest posts of the administration and that that association should be on the same basis of competition as at present in the case of examinations for recruitment to the Service held in England. For that purpose, there is no other course open but to hold a simultaneous competition, both in England and India, for there would be no equality, unless the facilities and opportunities were equal in the case of Indians as that of Englishmen.

DOOR OPEN TO MERIT ONLY.

This Association desire to emphasize that questions of proportionate representation of Classes and communities have no room in the problem of the fair and equal recruitments of the Civil Service of the best and most efficient members amongst Englishmen and Indians. The door of entrance can only be open to merit, from whatever quarter it can be supplied. It is open to all communities to advance in education and culture so as to hold their own in the general competition. This Association earnestly deprecates all endeavour to push sectional pretensions not based upon merit. They firmly believe that this is the view held by all the best and wisest men of all communities throughout the country.

The Association desire to add that they are firmly of opinion that successful Indian candidates in the simultaneous examination in India should be required to proceed to England for the probationary period of two years. It is most desirable that they should have an opportunity of having some personal acquaintance with the country and the people who shape the destiny of India. Opportunities for seeing and studying English life, in the best way, can be easily arranged.

The question regarding the recruitment of the Judicial Branch of the Service presents greater difficultices. This Association firmly believes that no person can make a really efficient judicial officer without combining a sound knowledge of the principles of law with the power of appreciating evidence which only comes from legal practice in legal tribunals. The most serious defect of the Anglo-Indian judiciary arises from the circumstance that their ignorance of Indian life is not corrected to any extent by the knowledge and experience of Native ways and thought which can, to some extent at least, be acquired by the close contact into which a practising lawyer is thrown with the people.

SUBORDINATE JUDICIARY.

The Association beg to suggest the following scheme as one meeting the requirements of principle and efficiency with the least impairment. They think that the recruitment to the judicial posts of the Civil Service should be accomplished in three ways:—

The present Subordinate Judiciary composed of Subordinate Judges of different grades should be enlarged and strengthened. It deals, at present with Civil work only. To that should be added Criminal work, at present done by revenue officers: the Mamlatdar, the Deputy Collector, the Assistant Collector and the District Collector and Magistrate. This would have the addition al advantage of solving the problem of the separation of judicial and executive functions, pronounced by Lord Dufferin to be "a counsel of perfection." It may be stated that when in famine time, Criminal work was assigned to Subordinate Judges, they acquitted themselves most satisfactorily. The cost would not be unduly heavy, as the burden on revenue officers being lightened, their number can be decreased, and the number of the Subordinate Judges correspondingly increased.

The recruitment to the Subordinate Judiciary thus constituted should be by a competitive examination to which all graduates of Universities holding the degree of Bachelor of Laws (which includes the degree of B. A.) and having been in practice for three years should be eligible. One-third of the higher judicial posts should be assigned to the members of the Subordinate Judiciary thus created, as they rise to the higher grades. They would then possess the qualification of experience and practice, with a competent knowledge of Law.

The Association are of opinion that one third of the recruitment should take place from the body of legal practitioners—barristers and advocates, Indian and English, who have practised for not less than five years in the Indian Courts. The appointment should be made on the recommendation of the Judges of the different High Courts. Though this mode of recruitment does not altogether avoid the evil of favouritism, still it will be confined within a very narrow limit, in which a general average of merit and qualification will be ensured, as a call to the Bar guarantees legal attainments, while a practice of no less than five years will add experience to them.

The remaining one-third should remain with the Civil Service as at present. It should be, however, provided that the probationary period of successful candidates in the competitive examination should be increased from two to three years during a portion of which they should enter a Barrister's chambers approved by the Secretary of State and attend Courts with him. This training would be useful to all Civil Servants, executive and judicial for it will, to some extent at least, tend to impart to them the power of appreciating evidence, which according to a recent utterance of Lord Morley, is the great need of all men of education and culture.

It is scarcely needful to add that if the above proposals for the recruitment of the Indian Civil Service adopted the Provincial Service should cease to exist and the listed posts should revert to the main stock. There was no keener disappointment in Native India than when the last Public Service Commission, which had raised high hopes, ended with recommending a Provincial Service, in its very nature stamped as inferior.

ORAL EVIDENCE.

In reply to various questions put to him, Sir Pherozeshah M. Mehta said that even since its inception, some thirty years ago, at the Council and general meetings, the Bombay Presidency Association had in and out been urging the institution of simultaneous examinations, and they urged it not on the ground of the efficiency of the officers recruited for the service under the present arrangement, but with a view to make the service an admixture of the Indian and English elements. Nothing would satisfy him but equal privilege to Indians and Europeans in the administrationof the country. Even if simultaneous examinations were introduced he would not have any limitations imposed and he wanted equal opportunities to be given. The failure to grant simultaneous examinations was in entire opposition to the pledges contained in the Statutes passed by the Houses of Parliament for the Government of India. He wondered at the hollowness of the objections raised against granting the simultaneous examinations. In this connection he thought that the fear that the Service would be swamped with Indians if simultaneous examinations were granted need not be apprehended for at least some years to come and even if the service were swamped with Indian they would by the grant of the examination be found more loyal than heretofore more well fitted and more considerate to the people and their interests. If he were asked whether the educational interests of the country would be seriously affected if simultaneous examinations were allowed, he would say that even then he would want simultaneous examinations, because they brought contentment to the people.

As to the age limit, he was of opinion that 22-24 should be the proper age for the competitive examination, but the was quite opposed to young Civilians being set to perform responsible duties at an age when they were unfitted for such work.

Further, he wondered at the proposal of sending Indian boys at the age of 13 and 14 to England to study. Even in the case of his own community they would never by themselves allow their sons to go to England at such an early age as that. He was for 25 years because it was not too early an age for assimilation.

Though he was one of the strongest advocates of strongest advocates of the continuance of British rule in India, he deprecated the increased influence of European element in the Service and their attitude towards the educated people of this country. From a very long experience of active life he had observed that the Civilans in India had a rooted dislike to educated Indians and they considered the lawyers as their national enemies. He deplored that fact. He was certain that that tendency was acquired by the young Civilians on their arrival in India and from their environments and surroundings of Anglo Indians, in this country. That a number of obstacles were put in the way of promotion of higher education because the Anglo Indian Civilians did not like the idea of Indians following them too close at their heels and they did want the discontented B. A.'s to be gathered in numbers. He was of opinion that the discontented B. A.'s should increase and then only there would be more educated men to take active part in the varied interests of the country.

Answering to questions relating to education he was for the maintenance of an equal standard of education to Indian and Englishmen alike. The opportunity of studying the oriental classes should be given to Indians and Englishmen should be encouraged to study them. One system of education should be devised for both people and it must be a system based on broad, sound and liberal Western lines. The evils of cramming, he urged, were exaggerated, and kept within proper limits, cramming was a useful instrument; and for the acquisition of knowledge, a certain amount of it was necessary.

Further, Sir Perozesha urged the efficiency of Indians for occupying higher posts in the administration owing to the fact that responsible posts were not open to them, men of grat ability and integrity usually strived for emyloyments outside the service.

After the examination of Sir Pherozesha, the Commission adjourned its sittings for to-day.

PLEADERS ASSOCIATION.

The following are extracts from a written statement tendered by the Pleader's Association of Western India:—

The working of the present system of recruitment for the Indian Civil Service is generally satisfactory, except in so far as it affords greater facilities to European candidates than to Natives of India anf militates against the wording and spirit o Section 17 of Statute 3 and 4 William IV, C. 85 and the Proclamation of 1858. In order to give real effect to the declarations contained therein, it is necessary that the present system of holding the open competitive examination for the Indian Civil Service in England alone should be abolished and in its place a system of holding simultaneous examinations in England and in India be introduced, the examinations in the two countries being identical in their nature, and all who compete in both the countries being finally classified in one list according to merit.

The combination of the open competitive examination for the Home and Colonial Civil Services with that for the Indian Civil Service is to the advantage of Indian interests, in as much as it affords to India a chance of securing the best talent of the Empire in Indian Civil Service. It would, however, be just and to the greater advantage of Indian interests, if all the posts in the Colonial Civil Service were thrown open to Natives of India. The proposal in regard to the representation of all classes and communities in the appointments made to the Indian Civil Service is wrong in principle and is fraught with mischievous consequences of a far-reaching character.

The Association recommends a method of recruitment for the Judicial Branch of the Indian Civil Service, which will be found detailed in the following scheme:—

The whole of the Judicial Service should be divided into two Divisions—(1) The Higher Judicial Service and (2) the Subordinate Judicial Service. All posts in this service carrying a salary of more than Rs.600 should belong to the Higher Judicial Service and all the lower Judicial posts should belong to the Subordinate Judicial Service. One-third of the posts belonging to the Higher Judicial Service should be filled by those who have been recruited to the Indian Civil Service, one-third by practising Advocates or Vakils of the High Court of not less than 5 years' standing, and one-third by promotion of members of the Subordinate Judicial Service. The appointment, gradation and promotion of officers belonging to both the Divisions of the Judicial Service should be entirely in the hands of the High Court.

The following is a list of the posts which should belong to the Higher Judicial Service:—(a) District and Sessions Judges, (b) Registrar, High Court, Appellate Side, (c) Joint Judges, (d) Assistant Judges, (e) Presidency Cause Court Judges, (f) Provincial Small Cause Court Judges (g) First Class Subordinate Judges drawing a salary of more than Rs' 600.

(2) The posts which should constitute the Subordinate Judicial Service:—Subordinate Judges drawing a salary of not more than Rs. 600.

The present statutory definition of the term "Natives of India" should be so modified as to include persons born and domiciled in Native States.

The age limits should be 21 to 24. Under the present system which affords only two chances to a candidate, there is very little room allowed for accidental inability to appear at the examination. Moreover, the present system is specially hard on Natives of India. Down to 1877 the age limits were 17 to 21, which afforded four chances to candidates.

The suitable age for recruits to commence their official duties in India would be 23 to 26.

There should be no differentiation between the age limits for Natives of India and for other natural-born subjects of his Majesty.

There should be no differentiation in the subjects for the open competitive examination between Natives of India and other candidates.

No posts as such should be reserved by Statute or otherwise for officers recruited to the Indian Civil Service, so far as the Judicial Branch of the service is concerned.

No minimum proportion of Europen subjects of his Majesty should be fixed for employment in the higher posts of the Civil Administration.

The present system under which Natives of India are recruited for posts in the Indian Civil Service cadre partly through the medium of an open competitive examination in England and partly by special arrangement in India is not satisfactory in principle.

There should be a period of probation for junior Indian Civilians, of two years to be spent in England, and the course of studies, which was prescribed for the final examination of 1891, should be re-introduced. This answer is equally applicable to the case of Natives of India and of other natural-born subjects of his Majesty.

The present arrangements for the training of junior officers of the Indian Civil Service after they have taken up their appointments in India, as far as the Higher Judicial Service is concerned, are not satisfactory. The Association is of opinion that those members of the Indian Civil Service, who may be appointed to posts in the Higher Judicial Service, should have previously served for four years in the executive branch of the administration, and should have worked for two years more as Subordinate Judges.

The Association is opposed to the grant of Exchange Compensation allowance at all events so far as future entrants are concerned.

With regard to the officers of the Provincial Civil Service holding listed posts, the Association does not approve of the arrangement by which they draw two-thirds of the salary drawn in the same posts by members of the Indian Civil Service.

The Association considers that the members of the Provincial Civil Service holding listed posts should be placed on a footing of equality with members of the Indian Civil Service holding the same posts with regard to salary leave, pension and other conditions of service.

PROVINCIAL CIVIL SERVICE.

Confining its remarks to the Subordinate Judicial Service in the Bombay Presidency proper, excluding Sind, the Association is of opinion that the condition defined in Government of India Resolution No. 1046-1058, dated the 19th August, 1910, regarding recruitment to the Provincial Civil Service, are not suitable and makes the following recommendations for their alteration:—

(1) That the recruit ought to be a Bachelor of Laws of the Bombay University.

(2) That he must not be more than 26 years of age.

(3) The selection of the required number of recruits shall be made by the High Court of Bombay every year, out of the persons who have passed the LL.B. Examination of the Bombay University for the year, in accordance with the Rules that the High Court may frame in that behalf. The selected recruits should then be kept as probationers for one year on a salary of Rs. 100 per mensem and should be given such work as the High Court may by rules provide. After the period of probation they should be taken into the Subordinate Judicial Service on salary of no less than Rs. 200 per mensem.

The Association considers that the recruitment for the provincial Civil Service should ordinarily be restricted to residents of the Province to which it belongs.

As far as the Judicial Branch is concerned all classes and communities are not represented and the Association is of opinion that in the interests of efficiency of the administration of justice, the recruitment should not be on the basis of representation of classes and communities. As to the views of the Association on the subject, please see answer te question 8.

Ordinary officers of the Judicial Branch of the Provincial Civil Service do only Civil work. Officers of the Judicial Branch of the Provincial Civil Service holding listed posts, in addition to their doing Civil work, do Criminal work as Sessions Judges. The Magisterial work is ordinarily done by officers of the Executive Branch of the Provincial Civil Service. Subordinate Judges also, when they are on certain occasions specially invested with Magisterial Powers, do Criminal work. The Association is of opinion that a change in the direction of separating the Judicial from the Executive functions is desirable, but the subject must be dealt with as a whole and cannot be dealt with merely in relation to the Provincial Civil Service.

The Association is of opinion that the present designation, namely, "The Provincial Civil Service" should be changed into "The Subordinate Judicial Service."

SIGHT SEEING AT BENARES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BENARES Mar. 10.

Some members of the Public Services Commission will probably stop at Benares for a day's sight-seeing on their way from Bankipur to Lucknow.

NEW GUZERAT RAILWAY.

TO-DAY'S CEREMONY AT KAPADVANJ.

This afternoon, Lady Procter will perform the ceremony of driving the last key of the Nadiad-Kapadvanj Railway, a new branch of the Guzerat Railways, of which Messrs. Killick, Nixon and Co. are the agents. A number of guests from Bombay have been invited to the ceremony, and left last night by the B. B. and C. I. Co.'s Guzerat mail. In addition to the ceremony mentioned, the inhabitants of Kapadvanj will present an address to Sir Henry Procter and there will be a public luncheon.

The Nadiad-Kapadvanj Railway project was first brought to the notice of Messrs. Killick, Nixon and Co., in August 1900. After a lengthy correspondence with Government, the concession was granted to others and it was not, until early in 1909 that the matter assumed a practical aspect, so far as the Guzerat Railways Company was concerned, when the cancelling by Government of the concession given to the original concessionaires removed an obstacle which had, up to that time, barred the way to the carrying out of the project. Somewhat previous to this a detailed survey of the Nadiad-Malpur-Meghraj Railway had been carried out by the B. B. and C. I. Railway, under the orders of Government, but that project was never submitted in complete form.

In December 1909, it was found that the alignment selected was not quite suitable; and a new survey was therefore carried out, which was commenced in January 1910. The complete project for this section of the line was submitted to Government in November of the same year and was sanctioned in March 1911. Earthwork was commenced in August, but the actual construction of the major bridges, etc, was not commenced until February 1912. The construction has therefore been carried out in eighteen months.

Although the work is somewhat incomplete, still the line is sufficiently forward to warrant opening for public traffic, with fair facilities for dealing with the traffic offering. The extra station at Dasalwada, only lately sanctioned, has been taken in hand, and will be completed in two months. The total length of mainline now laid is 29·3 miles together with 1·5 mile of sidings or 30·8 miles in all. The track is laid with British standard section 30 lb. rails and steel peapod sleepers spaced 21·12 to the mile. This track will take a maximum wheel load of 6 tons under the sanctioned rule, but we reduce that load to 53 3-4 tons. The Engines built by Messrs. Hudswell, Clark and Co., were originally designed for the Champaner Shivrajpur Light Railway and proved themselves so satisfactory that they have been adopted as the standard of the railway. They weight 33 1-2 tons, the maximum weight on a pair of coupled wheels being 5 1-2 tons. The coaches are probably the lightest and most roomy type on the 2'-6" gauge, and are fitted with bogies of a type not yet running on any other railway. The coaches weigh only 10 tons and when fully loaded only load the rails to the extent of 3 1 2 tons per wheel. The carrying capacity of the lower class vehicles is 68 passengers.

Messrs. Kerr, Stuart and Co., of Stoke, are the makers of all the rolling stock with a few exceptions.

With the accounts still incomplete, it is impossible to give the exact cost of the line and equipment, but it may be stated, although the estimate has been slightly exceeded, the cost per mile of tract laid will approximate Rs. 36,000, which considering the large amount of bridging, cannot be considered excessive.

117TH MAHRATTAS' SPORTS.

POONA, Mar. 10.

The 117th Mahrattas held their annual regimental sports this evening on the Race Course where a large gathering was present to witness the events. During the evening Col. MacGeorge and the officers of the Regiment were at home, while the string band of the Corps played a selection of music. At the conclusion of the programme Mrs. MacGeorge, wife of the officer Commanding, gave away, the prizes. The following are a few of the results.—

British Regiments, 1·4 mile; 1st Sergt. Allnutt, 2nd Gunner Randall, 3rd Pte Stones. Time:—570 4 5 secs.

Ladies Nomination: Major Steward and Mrs. Cunningham Col. Windle and Mrs. Murphy; Major Saunders and Mrs., Frost.

POONA REGATTA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Mar. 10.

The preliminary heats of the Poona annual Regatta were rowed on the river at Rosherville this evening. Some close finished were witnessed, especially in the Station Fights, in which the pritish Infantry were composed entirely of the Dorsets officers results:—

Union Sculls, half-mile:—Dickins beat Reid by half a length in the first heat, and Dicking beat Randell in the second heat by 1 1·2 length.

Junior pairs, half-mile,; Peebles and Slade Powell, Mrs. Simons (cox), beat Holmon and Ortonboy, Mrs. Holman (cox). Won by two lengths.

Station Rights, 3 4 mile; R. A. W. C. best British Infantry. It was a splendid race won by 1 1-2 length.

CURRENT INDIAN NEWS

H. H. the Maharajah of Patiala on the birth of the Tikka Sahib has made donations amounting to nearly Rs. 40,000 to various institutions in the Punjab.

A box containg cash and jewellery was stolen recently from a third class compartment of the 16 up traib between Zamania and Bhadauria stations on the East Indian Railway. the owner of the property a Bombay merchant the States man is stated to have been travelling in the train.

A report has been received at Chittagong that a number of wild elephants coming out from the neighbouring hill are doing immense mischief to the people living in the village of Padua at Satkania. About two hundred elephants come down in the night and do a great deal of mischief to the crops and villagers. The villagers are panic-stricken.

The Associated Press of India understands that the Hon. Sardar Khan-Bahadur Rustomji Jehangirji, vakil of Ahmedabad, has notified to the Secratary, to the Government of India in the Legislative Department, that he desires to move an amendment to the Indian Companies Act to the effect that the passing of the Bill in question be adjourned for at least three months, and the draft bill, as altered by Select Committee, be republished, and that he has some valid reasons to urge in support of the same.

A Ceylon correspondent says that the Lady McCallum Drive Nuwara Eliya, a new road on the Pedro Slope, which has been in course of construction for about a year has just been completed the drive, runs along the north side of Nuwara Eliya, along the foot of Pedrotalagalla, and is about four miles in length, forming a connecting ling between Ramboda road and the drive to the Moon Plains and round Lake Gregory, providing in all a charming drive over about ten miles of the best Nuwars Eliya scenery.

A correspondent of the "Poona Mail" writes regarded the Poona Hunt:—some of the hounds have already arrived, I Met Capt. Kassim Shah out with them at exercise the other day. Captain Pucas will act as master during the season. I hear the new Governor is to be asked to be the President. He has, I think, been a M. F. H. in England. The Hunt in the soundest financial position, being over Rs. 5,000 in credit, whereas in 1909, there was a deficit. I hear that Captain Goldie, of the 10th Royal Lancers, the wellknown Sussex cricketer, probably coming to Government House on the staff of the new Governor. He will be a great of asset to Poona Cricket and to Polo.

The Model Agricultural Farm and Farmer's House in Faridkot has proved a very profitable concern. It is furnishing a model in agriculture and the people visit it from places far and wide. This year the cultivation of American cotton has, says a correspondent, been tried in the Farm with good success. The crop yielded cotton worth Rs. 200 per ghumaon, which is three times the yield of the usual Indian cotton. Satisfied with this result, Sardar Bahadur Sardar Dayal Singh, the President and founder of the Farm, has arranged that each cultivator of a plough's land on the irrigated tract should devote at least one acre to sowing American cotton, as an experiment, and increase this scale, if the experiment succeeds.

Two native gentlemen had an exciting experience in Ceylon recently while driving in the Tangalla District late in the evening, says a correspondent of the "Times of Ceylon." "Having passed the Kahagala Vihara, whereabout there is said to be the danger of encountering elephants by about half a mile, they saw a large-sized brute within about 30 fathomas. The trap was turned immediately, and the pony was driven for all it was worth. The elephant followed, and the chase was an exciting one for about a mile. The turns and curves in the road were in favour of the pony, the elephant losing at these places what he gained over the pony in the straight; and the race finished near a lighted boutique, where the elephant gave up, the pony winning by a few lengths.

A new line of steamers from Europe to Bombay, Colombo, Madras, Calcutta and Rangoon is being inaugurated by Mr. Dan Brostrom, a well-known Gothenburg shipowner and Director of the Swedish East Asiatic Company, Ltd. This move has been brought about apparently, because it has been found, in practice, that Swedish factories lose considerable orders on account of their inability to compete with countries having direct communication with India. A Swedish line already runs to the Far East, but these steamers receive all the cargo they can carry; hence the necessity for a special line. The new line of steamers will load at one or two ports in Northern Sweden and will finish taking in cargo at Gothenburg and Christiania (Norway), and it is thought that there will not be much difficulty in obtaining return cargoes. Passengers, it is understood, will also be carried.

A crowded and enthusistic meeting was held at Bellary on the 9th inst., to arrange for the reception of the Convention of Religious, which is to meet this year at Hampi. The Raja of Anagundi presided. Mr. Harkare had been asked by the Secretary to the Convention at Bankipore to invite the Session this year to whichever place suited him best. Leading citizens of Bellary having agreed to cooperate, arrangements were in progress when it was announced that the Convention was to be held at Puri. The Puri Committee, however kindly withdraw in favour, of Bellary in deference to the latter's priority of action. A resolution was passed supporting Mr. Harkare's invitation to the Convention and to Indian Civil and other Services in Madras: A reception Committee was formed, consisting of the Rajas of Sondur and Anogundi, members of Municipalities and Local Board, and others, to organize the Sessions of the Convention of Religions and the All-India Hindu Religious Conference.

NURSING MOTHER, if you find your Milk either a bounty or poor we strongly recommend you to take ANGEL'S GALACTOGOGUE, a most reliable preparation that produces a plentiful healthy and natural flow of Milk. It enriches the blood and converts the watery non-feeding fluid into a rich nutritious diet. To be had at MADON, SONS and Co., Crawford Market, Bombay.

UNDER THE SOUTHERN CROSS.

ANTI-HAT-PIN MOVEMENT.

FEDERAL AFFAIRS.

THE NORTH-WEST.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

* MELBOURNE, Feb. 24.

The active measures instituted by the City Council on Wednesday, in its hat-pin crusade gives point to the assertion that it is the administration, rather than the existence of laws, that counts. The by-law, forbidding the wearing of naked hat-pins in public thoroughfares and conveyances became legally operative in August last; but it is a matter of common knowledge—sometimes painfully acquired—that a vast majority of the fair sex has continued to anchor its headgear with scant regard to the edict of the Civic Fathers. Wednesday's proceedings, if they do not bring the enormity of the practice home to offenders, will, probably, assure a wider observance of the law in future. Many of those whose names and addresses were politely demanded by the inspector appeared keenly to feel the indignity of public interrogation by an official, and in the greater number of instances complete ignorance of the by-law was pleaded as an excuse, or extenuating circumstance. It is depressing to draw the conclusion that, in this era of universal education, of adult suffrage, many feminine members of the community limit their newspaper reading to the "births, deaths, and marriages" column and, social notes. A not-altogether undeserved Nemesis has overtaken them. In a number of the chief cities of the world, and in other Australian capitals, authorities have held up wearers of unprotected hat-skewers at the point of the pencil, and, in some cases, offenders have been visited with small fines. In Munich, policemen, and conductors of public vehicles, are supplied with guards, which they attach to the ends of pins which they deem to be dangerous. All these occurrences have been prominently chronicled in the columns of the daily and weekly Press, and it is safe to say that at least 90 per cent. of the male population, who were not directly concerned, were fully aware of the existence of the law in Perth, as well as in other cities. Ignorance of the law even in the case of a recently arrived foreigner, is not held as a valid defence by legal tribunals, and while it is possible to feel some sympathy for the forty ladies who made their first appearance, on Wednesday, on the fringe of criminality, their ignorance of the law cannot be held to condone their offending.

FLOODS IN SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

It is, indeed, fortunate that South Australia is not regularly visited by such severe thunderstorms as that which swept over the State from the West Coast on Thursday of last week. Gathering strength, apparently, as it winged its way over Spencer's, and St. Vincent's, Gulfs, the storm burst with undisciplined fury in the afternoon over Adelaide, and the range country beyond. In the city the lightning and thunder—the usual accompaniments of such meteorological interludes—were not particularly noticeable; but the rain came down in torrents; and footpaths, streets, and gardens were soon flooded. Unfortunately the trouble did not end here. As the water, barred from their usual means of exit by the chocking of culverts and the inadequacy of the underground drains, rose above the pavements, many basements were flooded, while in other places serious leaks led to the inundation of the top floors of many large business premises, and the damage of hundreds of pounds worth of stock. In less than an hour two inches of rain fell, which, for Adelaide, is easily the record for a continuous fall. On the whole, however, the city escaped lightly. It was in the country that the chief damage occurred. Here the parched fields, baked hard by a summer sun, refused to receive a tithe of the precipitous downpour. Dried-up watercourses filled rapidly and were soon raging torrents. Presently they overflowed, and then the wild floodwaters, bursting right away from their natural course, swept over farmland and fallow, down the main streets of country towns, and into shops and private houses, leaving wherever they went stormtossed debris and a thick deposit of silt. In several instances persons were placed in momentary peril of their lives, but assistance was readily forthcoming, and they were rescued. In centres like Greenock and Angaston, the destruction of property was tremendous, and it is calculated that it will take some thousands of pounds to repair the damage done alone to the roads and bridges in the districts swept by the storm. Some of the latter—big, stoutly-built structures, calculated to withstand almost any flood—were entirely swept away. The saddest incident in the whole narrative of destruction is that which relates to the death by drowning of an engine-driver in charge of a goods train near Fords. The sudden floods caused several railway washaways, of which that at Fords was the worst. Unaware of the exact position Driver Critchley, in charge of a goods train bound for the city, endeavored, to negotiate a submerged section of the line, but halfway across his engine left the rails and toppled over, and he was swept away in the flood and drowned. This was the only life lost, but it was one life too many.

FEDERAL CAPITAL SITE.

Preparations are well advanced for the ceremony of laying the foundation-stone of the commencement column at the Federal capital site, which will be performed by His Excellency the Governor-General (Lord Denman), on March 12, in the presence of a large Federal party. A design for the column has been prepared by Lieut.-Colonel Owen, the Director-General of Commonwealth Works, and Mr. O'Malley, the Minister for Home Affairs, has approved of it. The height of the column will be 25ft 3in. The column will stand on the slope of Capitol Hill, looking towards the future Houses of Parliament, and it will be in clear view from the centre of the city. Steps are being taken to procure granite blocks from each of the States, and from England, Scotland, Ireland, Wales, Canada, South Africa, India, the West Indies, Newfoundland, and New Zealand. They will not all be available by March 12, but it is not intended that the column shall be far advanced by that date. Lord Denman will lay the foundation-stone of the column, and the granite blocks will be built upon it as soon as possible. Mr. O'Malley and the Speaker of the House of Representatives (Mr. McDonald), will leave on their way to the Federal capital site, where they will drive in pegs to mark the commencement of the survey of the city site.

Suggestions for the naming of the Federal capital are still being received by the Department of Home Affairs. Sir John Quick has forwarded to the Minister the recommendation of the Australian Natives' Association, Bendigo, that the capital territory should be called the district of Cook, and that the name of the city should be Southern Cross. The association had a referendum on the naming of the capital, and the voting was:—Southern Cross 35, Peroomba 25, Myola 15, Austral 12, Hopetoun 12, Flinders 11, Bartonia 6, Parkesville 6, Sturt 5, Watson City 5, Canberra 4, Wentworth 2, Kingfisher 1. A resident of Hurstville, New South Wales, suggests Gamelyn as a name. He states the word, of Scandinavian origin, was originally 'gameling,' meaning the young son of an old father, and he suggests that it may not be inappropriate, in as much as the Australian people are the youngest offshoot of the British race. Another suggestion is Labourne, or Labor City, and a correspondent in Toowoomba puts forward an awkward word. Bamphsua, the first six letters standing for the capitals of the States, and the final "ua" indicating United Australia.

COMMONWEALTH SALARIES.

The report of the Commonwealh Public Service Commissioner shows that the central administrative staff has increased in number from 391 in 1908, with salaries aggregating £88,887 to 904 in 1912, with salaries totalling £188,701. The postmaster-General's Department, has increased its staff since the inauguration of Federation by 50 per cent. Taking the three transferred departments (Customs, Defence, and Postmaster-General's since the inauguration of Federation, the staffs have been increased by 4,956 officers; while the salaries expenditure has been augmented by an amount of £805,412. The analysis of the permanent staff shows that at the time of Federation there were 11,911 officers employed and salaries amounted to £1,439,938 being an average of £128-10 and a fraction. On June 30 last there were 17,051 Officers, the total salaries amounted to £2,434,051, an average of 142-15 each. Mr. McLachlan points out that notwithstanding the large increase in expenditure during the last year that increase in the average of salaries has not been great. This, however explains "is due to the very considerable number of new appointments at the minimum rate prescribed for entrants to the service.

TERRITORY RAILWAYS.

In accordance with the intention expressed by the Minister of External Affairs (Mr. Thomas during the last session of Parliament, a Commission is being appointed to advise the Government on all railway matters affecting the Northern Territory. The Commission will report upon the adequacy or otherwise of the present line, and the necessity for developmental work, and particularly upon the prospects of linking up the Territory railways with the systems of the other States, Mr. Frank Clarke, surveyor, of New South Wales, had been appointed chairman of the Commission. There are still two other members to be appointed before the Commission commences its tour of inspection of the Territory, but the Minister considered it advisable to appoint the chairman before deciding upon the other members of the Commission.

PROCEEDINGS AGAINST ELECTORS

While proceedings are reported from various parts of the Commonwealth against electors who have failed to have their names placed on the rolls, the Chief Electoral Officer has received a complaint from one of the women's Liberal leagues that about 20 persons in that particular district have not been enrolled. It cannot be too clearly understood commented Mr Oldham, that all qualified electors must themselves take steps to secure enrolment. Enrolment is now compulsory and failure on the part of the electors to comply with the law renders them liable to a penalty of £2. All persons who are not enrolled for the subdivision in which they live should obtain claim forms from the nearest post-office, fill in the particulars have their signatures properly witnessed and lodge the claims with the electoral registrar at once.

FEDERAL WOOLLEN MILLS.

The construction of the Federal wollen mills at Geelong has been commenced. The undertaking is being carried out by the works branch of the Home Affairs Department on the day labor system. Operations have been commenced with the erection of the machinary shop, in which the first machines for the making of worsted will be installed. Then the building of the wool store and the dye-house will be proceeded with. The buildings, when completed, will cover three acres on the ground floor level. The mills will have their own power—generating plant, it having been decided, that the local supply does not give a sufficiently even turning movement for manufacture. The buildings will be of brick and will be constructed on a fire-resisting design. It is anticipated that the completion of the mill occupy about two years, and by that time everything should be in readiness for turning out all the woollens required by the Defence Department. The site for the mills was handed over to the Federal Government, free of charge, by the Geelong Harbor Trust Commissioners.

TRADE RECIPROCITY.

"For some time," Mr. Tudor, the Minister of Customs, said at Sydney on Wednesday, "we have been in communication with Canada with a view to arranging a reciprocity agreement. I suggested last year that the Prime Minister's Department should also communicate with New Zealand and South Africa to see if at the time Mr. Foster, the Canadian Minister for Trade and Commerce, is here with the Empire Trade Commission, the Ministers for Customs could have a general discussion of the matter of reciprocity The New Zealand Minister (Mr. Fisher) has apparently fallen in with my idea, as he is coming over, when the question will be discussed. It is quite possible that South Africa will also send a representative. I hold that the industrial conditions of New Zealand and Canada are nearly the same as our own, and the question of closer trade-relations with those countries is worthy of discussion. We may find that there are things one may produce which the others do not, and an agreement would be mutually beneficial. I hope that as a result of the conference some good may result to the countries concerned."

A.

LOBSTERS don't keep green when they get into hot water, nor do faces keep fresh and clear in the tropics. What gives the complexion the bloom of freshness is Aubry Sisters' Famous Beautifier, the pet of the Americans. By cleansing the pores and feeding the tissues, it renders the skin as soft, smooth and velvety as that of a new-born infant. It is not a shiny powder nor a greasy cream, and its presence defies detection. Guaranteed harmless.—MADON SONS & Co., Crawford Market, Bombay.

[* By telegraph to Perth W. A.]

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

THE HIGH COURT.

DEFAMATION OF DR. SUKHIA.

"JAM-E-JAMSHED" SEEKS REDRESS IN PRIVY COUNCIL.

At the Bombay High Court, yesterday, before the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Chandavarkar, Mr. J. B. Kanga, instructed by Messrs. Jehangir Gulabbhai and Billimoria, solicitors, applied for a certificate to enable the defendants to appeal to the Privy Council in the suit in which Dr. Sukhia had sued Mr. Phiroze R. Ratnagar, Mr. J. B. Murzban, proprietor, and Mr. P. J. Murzban, editor of the "Jam-e-Jamshed," to recover Rs. 9,000 as the amount of damages for a defamatory statement published in the "Jam-e-Jamshed" over the signature of the first defendant.

Counsel said that it was a case, in which the important question of the privilege of a newspaper editor was involved.

Originally the suit had been heard and disposed of by Mr. Justice Beaman, who had awarded one rupee damages to the plaintiff. The latter appealing against that decision, their Lordships awarded Rs. 200 as damages, with costs.

In the Appeal Court, their Lordships had remarked, said Counsel, that the statement in reference to the plaintiff, published by the defendants, had been made in good faith, but as the "Jam-e-Jamshed" was also read by other members of the public besides the Parsis, the damages were awarded.

The Chief Justice pointed out that it was a suit for less than the statutory amount of Rs. 10,000.

Counsel submitted he only applied for a rule.

Mr. Justice Chandavarkar asked if the Court were bound to grant the rule?

Mr. Kanga said he believed once Mr. Setalvad, while arguing before their Lordships, had submitted that the Appeal Court was bound to grant permission to appeal to the Privy Council.

Mr. Justice Chandavarkar remarked, if that were so, it would be dangerous. But, added his Lorship, council had admitted it was hearsay.

The Chief Justice inquired of counsel, under what section he made the application.

Counsel cited sec. 109.

The Chief Justice pointed out that in that case the amount of the claim should be at least Rs. 10,000.

Counsel said he relied on para. (c) of that section and on any other reasons which in the opinion of their Lordships rendered it a fit case to go to the Privy Council.

Their Lordships ordered a rule to be issued.

THE "GYMERIC" TROUBLE.

Mr. Justice Beaman at the Bombay High Court yesterday heard the suit, Andrew Yule and Company v. Ardesher Bomonji Dubash, and others, in which the plaintiffs prayed for an injunction restraining the defendants, until the completion for the agrement for the remaining eight voyages, from dealing with the steamer "Gymeric," and from chartering the same to any person other than the plaintiffs' firm, and claimed Rs. 96,000 as damages in addition; alternatively Rs. 168.000 if no injunction were granted, and costs.

The plaintiffs' case was that the steamer "Gymeric" was the property of Gulamhusein Isaaji. The latter had agreed with the plaintiffs to charter the steamer for twelve consecutive voyages. After the agreement, Gulamhusein mortgaged the vessel to A. M. Jivanji and Co., and the latter filed a suit to enforce the mortgage and Mr. Basil Lang was appointed receiver. Four voyages had been completed and eight remained to be performed. On the 12th October 1912, the steamer was purported to be sold and transferred to the first and second defendants. Th transfer of the mortgage and the alleged sale, the plaintiffs averred, was a device by the third defendant and his confederates to get rid of the agreement made between the plaintiffs and the third defendant.

The defence, as set forth by the first two defendants, was that they carried on a large business in partnership as stevedores and merchants, under the name and style of Cursetji Muncherji and Sons, in Apollo-street. They had purchased the steamer "Gymeric" from the fourth defendant, Darashah Rustamji Shroff, for Rs.2,20,000. Gulamhusein Isaaji had no interest whatever in the transaction. At the time of purchase they had no notice whatever of the agreement between the plaintiffs and Gulamhusein. They had not purchased the steamer from Gulamhusein and were not bound to carry out his contract in any case.

Mr. Weldon and Mr. J. D. Davar, instructed by Messrs Payne and Co., appeared for the plaintiffs; Mr. Raikes, Mr. Jinnah and Mr. Setalvad, instructed by Mr. Billimoria of Messrs. Pestonji Rustim and Colah, for the first two defendants; the Hon. the Advocate-General and Mr. Taraporewalla, for the third defendant (Gulamhusein); and Mr. Bahadhurji and Mr. Desai for the fourth defendant (Darashah Rustamji Shroff).

The case is proceeding.

CLAIMING VACANT POSSESSION.

Before Mr. Justice Macleod, at the Bombay High Court, yesterday, was brought on for argument the rule in connection with suit, Salle Mahomed Haji Mahomed v. Abdul Kadar Haji Ismael.

Mr. Jinna, instructed by Messrs. Mehta and Dalpatram, appeared for the plaintiff; while the Hon. the Advocate-General, instructed by Messrs. Payne and Co., appeared for the defendant.

The rule was to call upon the defendant to show cause why he should not be committed for contempt of court for not giving vacant possession of certain land at Dharavi of which the defendant was the lessor and plaintiff the lessee.

The rule had been adjourned for two months and the defendant was ordered to comply with certain requisition in the meantime.

Mr. Jinna said that the defendant had done nothing during the two months. The defence stated that there were other persons who claimed a prior right over the land, but the plaintiff submitted it was absurd.

In showing cause the Advocate-General stated that the defendant could not force those people who were in occupation of the land nor could he sue them in the Court, because in that case it must be stated that they were occupants of less than twelve years, which the defendant could not do until he perjured himself. However, the Advocate-General suggested that the defendant was ready to give the plaintiff whatever right the former had over the land, and the plaintiff might sue the trespassers—he alleged those people had been trespassers—at the defendant's expense.

Mr. Jinna insisted on leaving vacant possession. He did not like the idea of undergoing all the trouble of sueing the other people.

The Court passed an order in accordance with the offer mads by the Advocate-General, adding that if the plaintiff was successful in the suit, the defendant was to bear the costs; otherwise, the plaintiff should pay his own costs. If no suit were filed, the order further stated, the matter was to come on before his Lordship on second Monday after the vacation.

CRACKER CONSIGNMENT DISPUTE.

At the Bombay High Court, yesterday, Mr. Justice Macleod delivered judgment in the case in which Framji Pallonjee Talati sued the R. D. Cooper and Company to recover Rs. 13,034 with interest at the rate of 6 per cent. from 10th October 1911, and a further sum of Rs. 1,259 with the same rate of interest, being the amount due in regard to the supply of Chinese crackers.

The defendants did not admit that plaintiff's firm had carried out the orders of the defendants in the best interests of the defendants, but they admitted certain claims of the plaintiff, stating that they only ordered goods through the plaintiff in the years 1910 and 1911.

After taking all the circumstances of the case into considerations, his Lordship passed a decree for the plaintiff for Rs. 13,034, and Rs. 1,259 less 102 dollars, with six days' warehouse charges and costs.

THE POLICE COURTS.

EX-POLICEMANS' THEFT.

An ex-policeman named Abdulgani Hussain was yesterday produced before Rao Bahadur Chunilal Setalwad, Third Presidency Magistrate, charged by Sub-Inspector Chimanlal with theft of Rs. 4-14 in cash belonging to one Mahadeo Nana.

On Sunday morning before dawn, while the complainant, Mahadeo, was sleeping on the verandah in front of a house in Byculla, the accused went up to him and asked for a "bidee" and began searching for one in complainant's clothes, when, the money complainant had tied up in his dhotie, dropped down. The accused picked it up and protested it was his. He was immediately handed over to the police.

The Magistrate sentenced him to one month's imprisonment.

THEFT OF A SHAWL.

On Saturday last, a Hindu named Babajee Govind was noticed raising money from a Marwari at Kamatipura, on a shawl valued at about Rs. 20. The constable on duty there questioned him about it and he admitted having stolen the shawl from a Mahomedan shopkeeper in Doctor-street.

Babajee was yesterday placed before Rao Bahadur Chunilal Setalwad, Third Presidency Magistrate, charged with the theft of the shawl. The accused pleaded guilty and admitted some previous convictions.

The Magistrate sentenced him to five months' imprisonment.

SUBSTITUTING HIS COLLEAGUE.

Deputy Inspector Fuller, yesterday, charged Chiragdin and Imamudin, two khalasis, at the Mazagon Police Court, before Mr. Dastur, with cheating by personation.

The complaint was that the first accused who was examined by the Medical Officer of the P. and O. Company, and found fit to work on the steamer "Amoy," again tendered himself for examination, saying he was Imamudin (the second accused). The fraud was discovered as the marks on accuseds' persons were notidentical with those mentioned in the papers.

They were convicted and sentenced to one month's imprisonment each.

THE WEATHER.

RAINFALL ALONG THE WESTERN HIMALAYAS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Mar. 10.

Precipitation has been nearly general along the Western Himalayas and the adjacent submontane districts, the chief falls being Sonemarg, 1 1-2 inch; Chakrata one; Simla and Meerut, a half. The depression is disappearing, but the weather in Northern India is not yet settled.

Forecast:—Some precipitation in north-east India and along the Western Himalayas.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Monday, the 10th March, giving data for the preceeding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Ambala records 0·35in. of rain. Skies are moderately clouded. The air is generally damper than usual. Night temperature is in excess at Lahore.

The United Provinces.—Skies are lightly clouded in the extreme north-western districts and clear elsewhere. Humidity is normal or in excess. Temperature is normal.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear in Sind and south Rajputana and lightly clouded elsewhere. The moisture in the air is either equal to or above the average. Night temperature is in excess; day temperature is also above normal in the extreme eastern districts of Rajputana.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear in west Central India and lightly to moderately clouded elsewhere. Humidity is in excess. Maximum temperature is in defect at Veraval and Surat; minimum temperature is in defect in north Gujarat.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear. The moisture in the air is either equal to or below the average. Temperature is nearly normal.

The Konkan.—Skies are moderately clouded in the north Konkan and clear in the south Konkan. Humidity is normal. Maximum temperature is in defect at Ratnagiri and Karwar.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear. The moisture in the air is either equal to or below the average. Day temperature is in excess at most stations in the Bombay Deccan, and in north Hyderabad; night temperature is in defect at Malegaon and Ahmednagar.

General Remarks.—An area of low pressure is shown to-day over Rajputana. Skies are moderately clouded in the Panjab and lightly clouded in north Rajputana and the extreme north western districts of the United Provinces. Rainfall has been confined to the north-eastern districts of the Punjab.

Isolated light showers are still possible in the Punjab and a few dust or thunderstorms in north Rajputana and the adjacent parts of the United Provinces.

BY APPOINTMENT TO HIS MAJESTY

Usher's "Green Stripe" is Extra Old Scotch

The Whisky that will agree with you.

Sole Agents throughout India for the above and Usher's "Special Reserve" and "O. V. G."

Elphinstone Circle. BOMBAY. Cutler Palmer & Co. The Wine Merchants of the East. Elphinstone Circle, BOMBAY.

ROWLAND'S FOR THE HAIR MACASSAR OIL

Preserves, Beautifies, Restores, and strengthens, the hair and prevents it falling off or turning grey. Especially suited for ladies' and children's hair. It closely resembles the natural oil in the hair which Nature provides for its preservation; the want of it causes baldness. Golden colour for fair hair. Sizes, 3s. 6d., 7s., 10s. 6d. (equal to 4 small), and 21s. Of stores, chemists, hairdressers, and Rowland's, 67, Hatton Garden, London.

DR. DE JONGH'S KNIGHT OF THE ORDER OF LEOPOLD OF BELGIUM KNIGHT OF THE LEGION OF HONOUR LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL

THE PUREST. THE MOST PALATABLE. THE MOST DIGESTIBLE. THE MOST EFFICACIOUS.

Incontestably proved by Forty Years' Medical Experience to be *The only Cod Liver Oil which produces the full curative effects in*

CONSUMPTION AND DISEASES OF THE CHEST, THROAT AFFECTIONS, GENERAL DEBILITY, DISEASES OF THE SKIN, WASTING DISEASES OF CHILDREN, RICKETS, AND ALL SCROFULOUS DISORDERS.

SELECT MEDICAL OPINIONS.

SIR G. DUNCAN GIBB, Bart., M.D., *Physician to the Westminster Hospital.*

"The value of DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL as a therapeutic agent in a number of diseases, chiefly of an exhaustive character, has been admitted by the world of medicine; but, in addition, I have found it a remedy of great power in the treatment of many Affections of the Throat and Larynx, especially in Consumption of the latter, where it will sustain life when everything else fails."

DR. SINCLAIR GOGHILL, *Physician to the Royal National Hospital for Consumption, Ventnor.*

"I have convinced myself that in Tubercular and the various forms of Strumous Disease, Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL possesses greater therapeutic efficacy than any other Cod Liver Oil with which I am acquainted. It was especially noted in a large number of cases in which the patients protested they had never been able to retain or digest other Cod Liver Oil, that DR. DE JONGH'S OIL was not only tolerated, but taken readily, and with marked benefit."

JOSEPH J. POPE Esq., M.R.C.S., *Late Staff Surgeon, Army, Professor of Hygiene, Birkbeck Institution, London.*

"I found during my Indian experience that the worth and character of DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL remained unchanged by tropical heat or foreign climate, and it was, from its uniformity of character, particularly adapted for long-continued administration. The value of 'hydro-carbons' in all debilitated states of the system is now becoming thoroughly recognized; and it is, without doubt, from the animal oils, and fats, rather than from their vegetable substitutes, that we may hope to derive the surest benefit. The Oil of DR. DE JONGH places in everyone's reach a reliable and valuable remedy, one that cannot be too widely recognized."

DR. R. C. CROFT, *Author of "Handbook for the Nursery."*

"DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL is almost a specific in many of the Diseases peculiar to Infancy and Childhood, and I have seen marked benefit produced by its use. Patients prefer it to the Pale Oils, and are able to retain it more comfortably."

Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL is Supplied ONLY in IMPERIAL Half-Pints, Pints and Quarts, sealed with BETTS' Patent Capsule impressed on the top with DR. DE JONGH'S Stamp, and on the side with his Signature, and the Signature of ANSAR, HARFORD & Co.; and bearing under the wrapper a Label with the same Stamp and Signatures.

WITHOUT THESE MARKS NONE CAN POSSIBLY BE GENUINE.

Sold by all respectable Chemists, Druggists, and Storekeepers throughout the World.

SOLE CONSIGNEES:

ANSAR, HARFORD & CO., Ltd., 182, GRAY'S INN RD., LONDON.

SAINT-RAPHAËL

TONIC, RESTORATIVE, DIGESTIVE WINE

Very palatable.

Known throughout the world and prescribed in all cases of Anæmia, Debility and Convalescence, to young women, children and the aged. Invaluable in hot climates. DOSE: One wine-glass after the two principal meals.

Each bottle of genuine VIN SAINT-RAPHAËL *bears, in addition to the registered trade-mark:*

(1) The WARRANTY STAMP of the UNION DES FABRICANTS.
(2) A METAL SEAL advertising CLETEAS.

CLETEAS *is a* MELISSA *and* MINT *cordial which surpasses all others by its purety and faultless preparation.*

To be taken on a lump of sugar.

COMPAGNIE du VIN SAINT-RAPHAEL, *Valence* (Drôme-France).
SPENCER & Co., Sole Agents for *Madras.* — PHILLIPS & Co., Agents in *Bombay.*
DUMOULIN & Co., Agents in *Pondichery.*

WARRANTED FIFTEEN YEARS

Packed Free. Carriage Paid direct from our Factory to your Port. *Ten Days' Free Trial.* Best British-made MEAD COVENTRY FLYERS Defiance Puncture-Resisting or Dunlop Tyres, Coasters, Variable-Speed Gears, B.S.A. Free Wheels, Flyer or Brook's Saddles, etc. LATEST MODELS £3. 10s. to £9

Tyres and accessories at half usual prices. Write at once, using sufficient postage, for Free Art Catalogue and *Special Offer* on sample machine. Agents wanted.

MEAD CYCLE COMPANY, Dept. 323, LIVERPOOL.

For particulars, catalogues, &c., apply to COUTTS and Co., Shipping Agents, "Dept. 323" P. O Box 249, Hornby Road, Bombay.

ZOG CLEANS PAINT ALSO BATHS & ENAMEL

Shines SILVER too.

14 as. — 8 as.

Full particulars and Samples of Sole Agents: ALDRIDGE SALMON & Co., Ltd., BOMBAY.

MILITARY MATTERS.

(Continued from page 6.)

the craft; the air stations still mostly exist in plan alone, the motor trains are deficient. Practically, therefore, to all intents and purposes our air-service is a negligible quantity. The Delta looks all very fine and large housed at Olympia, but complete as she is, and useful in her way she is nothing more than a toy in comparison with the latest Zeppelins, and she is the pick of the four that represent our airship strength. Of aeroplanes, we have barely enough for the equipment of our schools of instruction, luckily for us a big industry is being built up in England which is now training out aeroplanes, that competes successfully with the older established industries on the continent. Italy, Spain, Russia, Rumania, and Bulgaria, have been placing orders for English machines, whilst the War Office has been experimenting in their own workshops or searching the continent for suitable types. As soon as funds are made available, there is no reason why we should not, within a measurably short time, supply all our requirements from resources within the kingdom, and in so doing strengthen our position both as regards such expansion as the future may demand, and the replacements that would be necessitated by the wear and tear of war, and the inevitable casualties.

THE EXPEDITIONARY FORCE.

The return of two cavalry regiments from South Africa, with a third to follow as soon as barrack accommodation is available is a step forward in the direction of completing the Expeditionary Force as regards its mounted troops. Unless, however, there is some re-arrangement of the Cavalry with the Expeditionary Force, or an increase to the Cavalry on the home establishment, the mobilization of the Force complete will still remain impossible. When the third cavalry regiment arrives from South Africa, there will be eighteen cavalry regiments available including the composite regiment to be furnished from the Household Cavalry. This will just suffice to complete the two cavalry divisions required, without leaving anything over to provide the six divisions with their mounted troops. Two more regiments would be required, unless Divisional Commanders are to find themselves entirely lacking in cavalry, even a squadron a piece. It is true that as a make-shift Mounted Infantry is down to do the work, or rather to make up for the deficiency as far as possible. But it is bad for Mounted Infantry to be put into a role, where it may mistake itself for cavalry, and bad for a Divisional Commander to be restricted in the uses to which he can put his mounted troops. It looks like giving demi-official sanction to break down the fence that officially separates the roles of cavalry and mounted infantry. Cavalry has its own work, so has mounted infantry; they are not interchangeable; and no official countenance should be given to anything which would lead to the supposition that they are.

CORRESPONDENCE.

DELAYS IN DISTRICT POLICE COURTS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Since the death of the Honorary Magistrate, Mr. Sitaram Damoder, the Court of an Honorary Magistrate at Thana seems to have been abolished, perhaps, owing to the difficulty of finding an Honorary Magistrate who could be endowed with the powers of a 2nd Class Magistrate. Consequently, the present Mamlatdar of Thana has to try all the cases of the Thana District. He attends the Court, say, at about 1 o'clock on Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday and takes up the Revenue work for about an hour and half and then the Police cases that were postponed last week. There being several cases marked for that day he has no other remedy but to examine in each case one or two witnesses and postpone it till the next week, thus the first three days of the week pass away and on the remaining days, viz., Thursday, Friday, and Saturday, he goes out in the district for his duties pertaining to Revenue work. Thus it will be seen that even a petty case may be kept getting postponed from week to week till all the witnesses are over, which, at the rate of one hour per week, would not get finished for about a couple of months. All this time the complainant and the accused have to keep dancing from week to week with all their witnesses. Consequently, sometimes owing to this worry and delay, a busy complainant is obliged to either withdraw his complaint or to come to such terms with the accused as to avoid trouble and delay in the Court. But the worst is this that certain badmashes knowing this full well, keep their trade going and make their living on it. Another injustice is done to an innocent accused who being unable to supply a surety has to remain in jail till he is pronounced innocent. Thus you will see how great is the necessity, in a large town like that of Thana, of a Police Court with two or three Magistrates to try Police cases only, just as in Bombay, and relieve the revenue officers from the arduous work that they have to perform at present, sometimes sitting in the Court till late at 8 o'clock at night, after which the parties reach their villages, several miles away from Railway station, at midnight.—Yours, etc.,

A TIRED RYOT.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS :—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other cases. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine

NEWS LATER THAN THE MAIL.

IMPERIAL DEFENCE.

The following news later than the mail appears in the Australian papers :—

London, Feb. 22.

The naval correspondent of the "Morning Post', points out that, if the Australian navy takes part in duties in the South pacific, rather serious question will arise. It seems quite clear that the Australian navy is not under the Admiralty's orders; the Admiralty, therefore, cannot be responsible for its actions. But the Commonwealth is not a sovereign power, and, therefore, Australian warships will not be recognised abroad as part of the British navy, or will be ignored as not possible a place in international law. If the Australian navy be refused recognition by the warships of foreign powers, it will feel deeply insulted, nevertheless vessels not representing a sovereign power are regarded as private ships. It is possible the "Post" adds, that a secret arrangement has been concluded between the British Government and the Commonwealth settling these points.

NEW WARSHIPS.

LONDON, Feb. 23.

Commenting on the increases predicted in the British Naval Estimates this year, the "Observer" declares that the five ships in the forthcoming programme will be neither battleships nor battle-cruisers, but of a construction of hybrid type. Their displacement will be 28,000 tons, their armour 13 1-2in., their speed 25 knots, and they will mount eight 15in. or 14 1-4in. guns. The new armoured cruisers will be 300 tons heavier than their predecessors, while submersible boats will replace destroyers. The new type of submarine will have a surface speed approaching that of the river type of destroyers.

LONDON, Feb. 21.

Admiral Sir Reginald Henderson, who, two years ago, visited Australia to report upon the Commonwealth naval and coast defence proposals has accepted a seat on the Royal Commission of Inquiry into the questions of fuel supply and engine construction for the navy.

DOCK TROUBLES.

London, Feb. 24.

The "Daily Telegraph," forecasting the British Naval Estimates, states that as the Continental naval construction programmes are merely paper ones, it is unnecessary at present to read just the British construction programme. Whatever liability may arise in the future, will be taken into account when the Italian and Austrian warships proposed by these allies of Germany, are authorised.

The "Daily Telegraph" further denies that any alteration of types is intended by the Admiralty in respect to battleships and battle cruisers—except in respect to increasing the speed of submarines.

The Admiralty dockyard workers at Ports-mouth threaten to strike unless their wages are increased.

Chatham dockard artisans and labourers demand 6.s 6d. extra weekly to compensate for the extra cost of living.

GERMAN NAVY.

Berlin, Feb. 24.

The "Cologne Gazette" publishes an inspired article stating it believes improved Anglo-German relations are possible without prejudice to other relationships. No reasonable man can believe that Germany dreams of ending the English sovereignty of the seas. Another consideration for England is that the qualities of the German navy make it bad business to desire to administer a coup de grace to the German sea power.

The article proceeds to significantly describe the impending German army increase as a risk on land.

THE SUFFRAGETTES.

London, Feb. 22.

Mrs. Pankhurst, leader of the suffragette campaign, yesterday, delivered an hystorical speech to a crowded meeting in Chelsea, Town Hall. A large force of police was in attendance outside the hall, where Mrs. Pankhurst had a very mixed reception on arrival.

She reiterated her statement that she was the virtual instigator of the bomb outrage on the house of the Chancellor of the Exchequer at Walton Hill, and defied the Government to arrest her. "It is wrong," she declared, "that those who committed the offences should go to prison, while I, who incited them, am free. How is the Government going to end it?"

A voice from the audience replied promptly, "Put you in the Zoo"—and uproar followed.

Mrs. Pankhurst concluded, "Women will do their utmost to safeguard human life; but, they mean to do everything necessary to settle the status of women once for all."

On the meeting breaking up, an angry demonstration was made outside the hall against Mrs. Pankhurst, and a hundred members of her social political union, by persons whose windows had been broken by the suffragettes.

London, Feb. 24.

There is, for the present, a lull in the outrage campaign of the militant suffragettes.

The bomb and arson tactics of Mrs. Pankhurst, and her followers, have ruined the prospect of female suffrage being granted by Parliament. The "Observer" suggests that members of all political parties (Liberals and Unionists are evenly divided on the abstract question of female suffrage) should agree not to support any Bill for the extension of the franchise to females while the militant suffragette campaign outrage continues.

IN PARIS.

A branch of the Women's Social Political Union has been established at Paris, where Miss Christabel Pankhurst, sister of Sylvia, now serving two months' hard labour for window-smashing, addresses meetings every week, and preaches the gospel of window breaking and letter-box firing. "Nothing," she declares, "can be gained without violence. We have all the necessary money to pay fines, and if Mrs. Pankhurst is imprisoned she will let herself die of hunger.

Sir. Robert Anderson formerly of the Criminal Investigation Department, suggests that a Bill be passed by Parliament declaring wanton window-smashers to be criminal lunatics, and providing that they be sent to lunatic asylums.

UNIVERSITIES AND TRAINING.

London, Feb. 24.

Many University authorities welcome the Cambridge Senate proposal to make the efficiency, with some modifications. Others object to making University degrees dependable on military training. Some University men suggest that certain univetsity privileges should be conferred on candidates undergoing training.

The "Daily News" declares that if a university, unauthorised by the State, declared that no man could have academic knowledge unless he became a soldier the action would constitute a species of blackmail as well as a treason to science.

ARCTIC EXPLORATION.

OTTAWA, Feb. 22.

Mr. V. Stefansson, leader of an American scientific expedition to the polar regions, who lately reported the discovery of a tribe of white Esquimaux is about to undertake another Arctic exploration journey.

He will be financed by the Canadian Government, which has entrusted to him the duty of hoisting the British flag on many unexplored islands in the far frozen north as Canada claims the ownership of all land north of the Dominion to the Pole itself.

JAPANESE POLITICS.

Tokio, Feb. 24.

The new Japanese Premier, Yamamota, is endeavouring to placate the Sei-yu-kai party and restore harmony to the Parliamentary counsels of Japan.

Yamamota, who is the Premier of compromise, has pledged himself to adopt the policy of Prince Katsura's predecessor in the Premiership, Marquis Saloniji. He was also attended a meeting of the Sei yu-kai party and has declared that he will stand on its platform.

A BLUEJACKETS' QUARREL.

Malta, Feb, 24.

A statement made by Maltese boatmen has resulted in the arrest of two bluejackets of H.M.S. Royal Arthur. These men, Payne and Woodcock, are charged with throwing a Royal Marine Artilleryman named Hourigan, overboard, with the result that he was drowned. The accused admit that they had a quarrel with Hourigan, but say he was drunk, and fell overboard.

IN BRIEF.

St. Petersburg, Feb. 22.

Yesterday Baron Hesmar and Baron Dolmatoff, both holding governmental positions, were arrested on a charge of murdering Mademoiselle Timms and stealing her money and jewellery. Under examination they have confessed their guilt.

London, Feb 22.

A motor chauffeur named Stubbs was yesterday convicted of the manslaughter of a woman, who was run over by his motor at Manchester. Stubbs who was drunk when the fatality occurred, was sentenced to three years' penal servitude.

Cape Town, Feb. 22.

In the South African Assembly yesterday a motion was carried against the Botha Government to insert in the Arms Bill the principle in force in Cape Colony and Natal that the purchase of ammunition be only allowed when a special permit has been obtained.

Paris, Feb. 22.

At Monaco yesterday detectives arrested Minna Schneider and Herbert Russell, charged with complicity in extensive share frauds in Birmingham "bucket-shop." Two men have already been convicted for these frauds, the amount involved being £60'000.

Berlin, Feb. 22.

Yesterday a mad dog caused a great sensation in the streets of Berlin where it bit 20 people before being cut down by a policeman's sabre. Nine of the bitten persons are receiving treatment at the Pasteur Institute as a precaution against hydre phobia.

Berlin, Feb. 24.

A German military balloon landing near Metz, on the Franco-German frontier exploded for some reason not disclosed. The three officers whom it carried for frontier inspection purposes were not injured.

ROME, Feb. 24,

A remarkable scene occurred yesterday at the Criminal Court, when a member of the Cammorist secret society was about to be sentenced for death. The prisoner felled his guards, escaped from the dock, seized the judge by the throat, and had almost throttled him before aid came to rescue the judge and handcuff the criminal.

LONDON, Feb. 24.

The world-wide interest displayed in the Rev. Albert Knight, vicar of Leeds, who eloped with Miss Grimos, a Sunday school teacher, as an emigrant to Australia in the steamer Port Lincoln, has directed attention to the fact that on the same steamer is another eloping couple. The persons indicated are a Gloucestershire farmer, who was a member of the church choir in that town, and the wife of an artisan who took

ANÆMIA.

Its Consequences and its Cure.

There is no doubt that anæmia (bloodlessness) causes more suffering than any other complaint, for it is not only a special condition by itself, but is associated with many diseases. Among its most objectionable symptoms are the pale complexion languor, weakness, shortness of breath, palpitation of the heart, headaches and giddiness, noises in the ear, spots before the eyes, indigestion, constipation, faintness, and a host of purely nervous and often alarming symptoms.

Iron, it is now known, will not cure anæmia. The remedy must be in the form of food. Discussing what is needed under such conditions, a physician, writing in "The Medical Press and Circular, states: "Sanatogen has strengthened the physician hend a hundredfold. The wonders brought about by this preparation are no less manifold than amazing."

He adds: "Patients, who have grown thin as the result of chronic maladies, put on flesh at the rate of one or two pounds a week, or even more in some instances, when taking Sanatogen. At the same time the colour is brought back to the patient's cheeks. That this last-mentioned result is due to an increase of red blood corpuscles has been shown by repeated and skilled examinations"

With the increase of the red blood corpuscles, all the above-mentioned symptoms disappear.

Thousands of medical men have testified to the value of Sanatogen in anæmia. Among them may be mentioned the Private Physician to the Czar of Russia, who writes: "My daughter, who was very nervous and anæmic, has been greatly benefited by the prolonged use of Sanatogen. Her appetite improved, her weight increased, and the colour of her skin became healthier."

Sanatogen can be obtained of all Chemists and Bazaars.

MEN AND MATTERS.

The late Lord Macnaghten's activities as an octogenarian rivalled those of Lord Halsbury himself. He retained his intellectual and physical energy alike to a remarkable degree, and provided a splendid exemplification throughout his career of the "mens sana formula,". His longevity was hereditary. Lord Macnaghten was thirteen years old in 1843 when his grandfather died, and therefore saw a man whose father had been one of the besieged in Londonderry in 1689, or two hundred and twenty-four years ago.

A proposal has been made that the honorary freedom of the city of Worcester shall be conferred on Sir Thomas Brock R. A., when the distinguished sculptor revisits his native city next month in order to distribute the prizes at the Art School, of which he was himself in early years a pupil. The suggestion comes as an interesting reminder that the historic cathedral city in the Midlandshire has the distinction of having given to English Art three notable figures. For while Sir Thomas Brock, best known of English sculptors, is a Worcester man, so are Sir Edward Elgar, greatest of living English composars; and Mr. B. W. Leader, R. A. the famous landscape painter, also natives of the city.

Was Ivan the Terrible ever in London? If a play which Prince Bariatinsky has written round that ruthless monarch is to be believed, he was, for the Prince has made Ivan visit Queen Elizabeth. The sixteenth-century Czar certainly did contemplate the possibility of coming to this country, and Prince Bariatinsky, who has studied his career very closely, has found a complete blank in the details of his life for a period which extended over some months. It is of course, possible that Ivan had during that time, had gone way on a secret visit to England, but, all the same, it is unlikely. The family of the Earl of Huntingdon might take special interest in Ivan, for it was his ancestor, the second Earl, who nearly became bone of the numerous fathers-in-law of the Czar. Ivan very badly wanted to make the Lady Mary Hastings his seventh wife, and sent over Feodor Ivanovitch Pissemski to demand her band from Queen Elizabeth. But gives a quaint account of how Pissemski was shown the Lady Mary in York House Garden (not far from where the York Water Gate stands in the Embankment Gardens), but Wliiszewski says he was first vouchsafed a grudging sight of her at a country house belonging to the Chancellor, Lord Bromley. However, the match thanks to Queen Elizabeth, did not come off.

The Duke of Westminster has agreed to affix a memorial tablet to the house in Park-lane in which Disraeli lived for many years after his marriage. In his time it was knowu as No. 1, Grosvenorgate. Park-lane has not contributed very much to the list of London houses in which famous men have lived. Two hundred years ago it was described as "a desolate by-road generally spoken of as the lane leading from Piccadilly to Tyburn," and in 1817 Mrs. Grote was told by her cousin how he was robbed by footpads in Park-lane about 1775. If we include Camelford House in the Lane, it claims two Premiers in Grenville and Disraeli. Dudley House was the home of that most eccentric of Foreign Ministers, Lord Dudley, and Lord Ellenborough, the Indian Viceroy, lived at No. 16. Dorchester House occupies the site of one of the dwellings of the notorious Lord Hertford and a former Lord President in Lord Londonderry had his house there. At least four remarkable women have lived in Park-lane. Lady Palmerston spent part of her widowhood there. At No. 8 the Misses Berry held their Court, and Selina Lady Huntingdon opened her house there in order that a Welsh revivalist named Howel Harris might preach to the aristocracy twice a week in 1748. This privilege was not always received with much gratitude.

Apropos of the long list of honours which have been conferred upon Mr. Bryce, it is probable that the only Briton who can be compared with our retiring Ambassador at Washington in this respect is Earl Roberts though most of his rewards have been of a somswhat different nature. They are each, of course, members of the Order of Merit, and of the Privy Council while the veteran soldier like Mr. Bryce has been honoured by many seats of learning having received degrees from Oxford, Cambridge, Dublin, Glasgow, Durham, Liverpool, and Toronto. Lord Roberts, too, has been given the freedom of over a dozen cities and boroughs in the United Kingdom—English, Scottish and Irish. His honours have been spread over more than half a century, commencing with the Victoria Cross and concluding with the Order of Merit. A knighthood a barony, a viscounty and an earldom are set against Mr Bryce's membership of the world's learned socities while the man of war is a Knight of the Garter and St. Patrick and among the minor Orders to which he belongs are those of the Bath the, Star of India, St. John of Jerusalem, and the Indian Empire. In addition, Lord Roberts possesses innumerable purely military distinctions, such as Master Gunner and Honorary Colonel, while, to conclude, he possesses the Black Eagle of Prussia, one of the most exclusive of foreign honours, which is conferred upon few persons outside the German Empire unless they are of Royal birth.

The Earl of Dunmore, whose amendment to the Trade Unions Bill was the only alteration of importance made by the Peers during the Committee stage of that measure, is more at home in the saddle than on the scarlet benches. He is the only member of the House of Lords, with the exception of Earl Roberts, who has received the Victoria Cross. It was during the campaign on the North-West Frontier of India sixteen years ago that Lord Dunmore, who had not then succeeded to the title, and who was known as Viscount Fincastle, gained the award for valour, for his share in attempting the rescue of a wounded brother officer from the tribesmen who surrounded him. His lordship had his horse shot from under him, while the stricken comrade and one of the rescuers were killed. The Earl, who is in his forty-second year, had seen a good deal of active service before he succeeded his father six years ago. His earldom is on the Scottish roll, and he sits in the Upper Chamber as Lord Dunmore. He has developed a desire to participate in public affairs since he became a legislator, for he served on the dying London County Council as one of the Municipal Reform members for Clapham. The Earl, who has a residence on the Island of Harris in the Outer Hebrides, where the tweeds come from, is Lord Superior of the Isle of St. Kilda, the cliff-surrounded little islet in the same group which recently underwent the experience of being entire-

WONDERFUL NEW MEDICINE SUPPLIED TO ROYALTY

Amazing Success of Powerful Remedy for Ailments and Weaknesses Common in India

QUICKLY RENEWS VIGOUR AND VITALITY, AND RESTORES THE POWERS OF SUPERB MANHOOD & GLORIOUS WOMANHOOD

THOUSANDS of readers will be glad to learn that a wonderful medical discovery has been made which quickly renews vigour and vitality, overcomes the ailments and weaknesses so common in India, and restores the full powers of superb manhood and glorious womanhood.

This new remedy (called Osogen) is a combination of Sequard serum and the Glycerophosphates so often prescribed by Sir William Broadbent, K.C.V.O., M.D., F.R.S., Physician to his late Majesty King Edward VII.

Already Osogen is supplied to Royalty, and famous physicians, startled by its amazing powers, are prescribing it to such an extent that it has practically created a medical revolution.

FAMOUS DOCTORS' OPINIONS.

One of the most famous of the world's medical analysts, Dr. G. M. Board, A.M., M.D., says of this combination :—

"By thus combining the two elements (serum and glycerophosphates) there is produced a therapentical agent far superior to any one of the constituents when used alone."

Another eminent authority, Professor Augustus Caille, M.D. (consultant to four leading German Hospitals), says of the vegetable part of Osogen :—

"The glycerophosphates are the best modern remedy for nervous fatigue."

A host of well-known doctors tested Osogen and its separate elements with results that show it to be a remarkable new force with which to combat disease. They found Osogen to be effective in *Anæmia, Influenza, Neurasthenia and Nervous Disorders, including Nervous Dyspepsia, Kidney Disorder, Sciatica, Paralysis, Locomotor Ataxy, Debility, Malaria, and Dengue Fever.*

With astonished quickness Osogen banishes such troubles as

Lassitude	Weak Memory
Brain Fag	Dizziness
Insomnia	Nervous Timidity
Lost Vitality	"Run-down Feeling"

Thus it will be seen that Osogen is just the remedy for which India has long had need. Not a mere drug this, but a revitalizer of nerves and brain which should be used daily wherever the climate or other conditions are enervating.

Both men and women find it a marvellous rejuvenator and restorative of the fresh appearance of youth.

Osogen comes as a boon

FOR THE AGED OR PREMATURELY AGED FROM OVERWORK, &c.

Osogen is of estimable value to the aged, or the prematurely aged and weak from overwork or illness. Those easily fatigued can undergo the most strenuous exertion with ease if a small quantity is taken before commencing work. When tired or worn out, a few drops quickly cause a return of energy and revival of spirits. So well is its efficacy now recognised that medical men prescribe Osogen as the new "tonic without reaction" for whilst it feeds the nerve centres (especially of Spinal Nerves) and makes you strong almost at once, no reaction ever follows its use as is the case with drug tonics.

DON'T STAY WEAK!

There is no need for any man or woman to stay weak. Osogen will give you strength and vigour, a flawless digestive system, rich blood and a reserve fund of vitality sufficient to meet all demands.

By the laws of nature you should be strong, active and healthy until you are eighty. If you are weak, nervous and debilitated let Osogen give you new nerve and vital power. Obtain a bottle of your chemist or store. Take a few drops daily and watch results.

Quickly you will feel its effect. A sensation of strength will take the place of that "tired feeling." Depression will vanish, and self-confidence will be restored. You will again possess the health and powers that mark a manly man or fascinating woman.

LEADING CHEMISTS SUPPLY OSOGEN.

Leading Chemists have undertaken the distribution of Osogen in India. The price in Great Britain is 2/9 per bottle, or about five times the 2/9 size 11/-. Among the Chemists who have specially undertaken to supply Osogen are: Messrs. Smith, Stanistreet & Co., Calcutta; Scott, Thompson & Co., Calcutta; Bathgate & Co., Calcutta; Butto, Kristo, Paul & Co., Calcutta; W. E. Smith & Co., Madras; Kemp & Co., Ltd., Bombay; Treacher & Co., Bombay; De Souza & Co., Rangoon.

Try at least one bottle. Obtain it of your chemist to-day.

"Osogen" THE NEW ROYAL TONIC PROTECTED BY ROYAL LETTERS OF REGISTRATION

— WILL MAKE YOU — STRONG AND VIGOROUS

Proprietors: THE OSOGEN CO., 88, Chancery Lane, LONDON, W.C.

BE SURE

There is but only one Remedy to cure **MALARIA**

AND THAT IS

Dr. "CARL'S"

AGUE SPECIFIC.

Messrs. M. T. MADON & Co., Manufacturing Chemists.

Sold throughout India.

Sole Proprietors:—

M. T. MADON & Co., Manufacturing Chemists,

Corner Shop, CRAWFORD MARKET, BOMBAY.

N.B.—Enquiries solicited from reliable up-country Chemists and Druggists where we have not been represented.

WILLIAM J. KEYMER & Co.,

BUYING AGENTS. PRODUCE AGENTS.

BUYING DEPARTMENT.—WM. J. KEYMER & CO. having for many years been large Exporters to the East of HARDWARE, METALS, MACHINERY, STORES and GENERAL MERCHANDISE, offer their services to Firms abroad.

CATALOGUES OR QUOTATIONS FURNISHED. CLOSEST PRICES ASSURED.

PRODUCE DEPARTMENT.—WM. J. KEYMER & CO. undertake the Sale of EASTERN PRODUCE on commission.

GENERAL AGENCY BUSINESS carefully conducted. Correspondence Invited.

CODES USED—A1, A.B.C., International, Private, &c.

WILLIAM J. KEYMER & CO.,

88 FENCHURCH STREET, LONDON, E.C.

HORLICK'S MALTED MILK

HORLICK'S MALTED MILK

is a cooling, refreshing, satisfying and invigorating Food-Drink, made from Milk, Barley and Wheat. It is a Nature's Product and is absolutely pure. Try it for sleeplessness.

UNTOUCHED BY HAND.
Of all Bazaars and Stores.

BRASSO

Liquid Metal Polish.

The Best Polish in the Market for brass work and all kinds of Metals.

Obtainable from all shops.

If you have a

MOTOR CAR

keep it bright with

BRASSO

Manufactured only by

RECKITT & SONS,

Hull, England.

NOTICE.

THE RETAIL PRICE of THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE," in Poona, Kirkee, &c., is 2 annas per copy. The rate for Subscribers is now Rs. 26 per annum in advance, post free.

THE REARING OF CHILDREN.

A Lecture delivered BY LT.-COL. COLLIF, I. M. S.

PRICE ANNAS TWO; POSTAGE ½ ANNA

To be had from the "Bombay Gazette."

If you want a good, mild, well-matured, genuine Scotch Whisky, and if you wish to pay for Whisky only and not for elaborate advertising, try CLUB BLEND in Square Bottles at Rs. 2/12/- You will save not less than Six annas every time. See the OLD LAMP trade mark on every Bottle.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE

TOWN SUBSCRIBERS.

	Discount Rate.
Yearly	Rs. 20 0
Half-yearly	„ 11 0
Quarterly	„ 6 0
Monthly	„ 2 0
SINGLE COPY	ONE ANNA.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS.

Yearly	Rs. 26 0
Half-yearly	„ 13 8
Quaterly	„ 7 0
Monthly	„ 2 8
SINGLE COPY	TWO ANNAS.

N. B.—To obtain the benefit of the discount rate, payment must always be made in advance.

For rates of old Issues of the "Bombay Gazette."

See Special Short Advertisements Column.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS

For Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted Servants, Houses, or Lodgings Required, Change of Residence, and Articles Lost or Found, the scale is as follows :—

Not exceeding three lines Rs. 1-0
Each succeeding line „ 0-8

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than One Rupee. Payment must, in all cases, be made in advance.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

Frst Insertion	Rs. 6-0 per Inch.
Second Insertion	„ 3-8 do.
Third Insertion	„ 3-0 do.
Fourth Insertion	„ 2 8 do.
Fifth and upwards	„ 2-0 do.
Minimum charge	„ 6-0 do.

In the Native Languages, double the above rates.

For Advertisements, which are to be inserted for any length of time, special contracts are made.

AMUSEMENT COLUMN.

For insertions in the amusement Column ... ... Rs. 1½ Per Inch.

YOUR Oldest Photo makes you look youngest, so does Ashby Sisters' Famous Beauty Bar, a delightful invention that takes the place of both powder and cream without being shiny like the one or greasy like the other. It makes the skin smooth and velvety giving to the complexion a fresh bloom of perfect health. Guaranteed harmless and invisible.—MADON, SONS & Co., The Crips Road Macon's, Crawford Market, Bombay.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE, Limited,

Homjee Street, Elphinstone Circle.

ESTIMATES GIVEN FOR ALL KINDS OF PRINTING AND STATIONERY.

All work carried through with Cheapness, Neatness & Despatch.

READ THE

BOMBAY GAZETTE

OLDEST PAPER IN WESTERN INDIA.

A Natural Remedy

Time was when disease was thought to be due to the direct influence of evil spirits, and exorcism and magic were invoked to cast it out.

Science has taught us wisdom. The evil spirits exist still. We call them "Disease Germs," and they also must be cast out. Once lodged in the stomach or intestines, fever with its hallucinations, or biliousness with its aches and pains, is the result.

ENO'S FRUIT SALT

is the approved remedy for driving out disease germs. Its action is quick and thorough. It clears the intestines, rouses the torpid liver to new life, stimulates the mucous membrane to a healthy action, and cleanses and invigorates the whole digestive tract.

It may be safely taken at any time by young or old.

It is very effective in the early stage of Diarrhœa by removing the irritating cause.

Be prepared for emergencies by always keeping a bottle in the house.

Prepared only by

J. C. ENO, Ltd., 'FRUIT SALT' WORKS, LONDON, ENGLAND.

SOLD BY CHEMISTS AND STORES EVERYWHERE.

"HARD TIMES."

NECESSITATE that you secure your jewels and valuables against Thieves and Robbers. This you can only do if you buy HARICHAND SAFES. They have withstood the tools and Hammers of the Robbers and the keys of thieves and possess Reputation of over a Generation.

Approved and used by the Government, as well as Banks, merchant-firms, and all the best people of India. Remember our

FIRE PROOF SAFES

have stood the greatest Fires and remained intact.

HARICHAND MANCHARAM & CO.,
131, GULALWADI, NO. 4, BOMBAY.

A Natural Beauty Secret

THE proved beautifying powers of Icilma Fluor Cream, England's premier face-cream, are entirely due to Icilma Natural Water, the magical skin-tonic from the spring in Algeria—it stimulates the skin to natural healthy action—this is the real secret of Beauty. Nothing else in the world has the same effect.

Icilma Fluor Cream is ideal for all seasons—greaseless, snowy, fragrant and delightful to use. It preserves the complexion—removes roughness, redness, heat-spots, chaps, peeling and irritations—cures insect bites—makes the skin soft, clear, cool and smooth—and is the true natural aid to Beauty.

Of all good Chemists and Stores.

ICILMA COMPANY, LTD., LONDON, ENG.

Icilma Fluor Cream.

TRY IT IN YOUR BATH

BY APPOINTMENT TO H.M. THE KING.

SCRUBB'S AMMONIA

MARVELLOUS PREPARATION

Refreshing as a Turkish Bath. Invaluable for all Toilet Purposes.
Splendid Cleansing Preparation for the Hair.
Removes Stains and Grease Spots from Clothing, Etc.
Restores the Colour to Carpets.
Allays the Irritation caused by Mosquito Bites.
Cleans Plate and Jewellery. Softens Hard Water.

For Sale by all Grocers and Chemists.

SCRUBB & CO., LTD., Guildford St., LONDON, S.E.

The Soap for India.

Good for PRICKLY HEAT
Wards off INSECT BITES,
and there is nothing more refreshing
than a bath with

WRIGHT'S COAL TAR SOAP

Proprietors: WRIGHT, LAYMAN & UMNEY, Ltd., LONDON.

To be obtained from all Chemists and Stores, and Wholesale from:—
KATRAK and Co.,
KATRAK'S Buildings, KARACHI.

DR. DE ROOS' MEDICINES HAVE AN UNRIVALLED REPUTATION OF OVER FIFTY YEARS.

DR. DE ROOS' WORLD-FAMED GUTTÆ VITÆ

Or, LIFE DROPS.

The Great European Remedy for Nervous and Functional Exhaustion.

This extraordinary rejuvenating essence strengthens the vitality of the whole system, gives energy to the muscles, and speedily restores the impaired powers of life, imparting strength and vigour to the most debilitated and worn out constitution. Those who suffer from premature decay, or deficiency, of the vital forces, owing to dissipation, worry, overwork, excesses, or any other cause, will find this medicine just what they require. Equally adapted for the studious and sedentary; the aged and infirm: the nervous and debilitated; as also for delicate females and weakly children. All sufferers from loss of appetite, nervous headache, lassitude, and despondency—too often accompanied with suicidal thoughts—should make immediate and fair unprejudiced trial of this wonderful medicine, which is daily effecting the most remarkable cures in patients who had been given up by the Faculty as incurable, and left to drag out the remainder of their existence a misery to themselves, and a continual anxiety to their friends. In all cases of nervous and functional debility, epilepsy, impurity and poorness of the blood, aversion to and incapacity for society, study, or business, giddiness, disturbed sleep, harassing dreams, loss of memory, and other symptoms, the result of self-acquired ailments that embitter and shorten life, it is truly unrivalled. To married persons especially, this preparation will prove invaluable, giving strength and vigour in place of lassitude and incompetency. Price 11s., or four times that quantity, 33s. per Bottle.

DR. DE ROOS' COMPOUND RENAL PILLS, for Pains in the Back, Gravel, Lumbago, Gout, Rheumatism, Diabetes, and all Kidney Affections; weakness across the loins, Sandy or other Deposits, Discharges and Diseases of the Urinary Organs generally. Price 2s. 9d.

DR. DE ROOS' VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS, for Indigestion, Biliousness, and all disorders of the Liver, Stomach, and Bowels; whilst as a universal family medicine for both sexes, and all ages, they are unequalled. Price 13½d. and 2s. 9d.

Purchasers are particularly requested to see that every package of Dr. De Roos' Medicines bears the British Government Stamp, with the words, "WALTER DE ROOS, LONDON," impressed thereon, and refuse worthless imitations frequently put forward by unscrupulous vendors for the sake of extra profit.

Debilitated and Nervous Sufferers should read the "Medical Adviser," by Dr. De Roos, on the secret causes of nervous debility, impotency, depression of spirits, and confirmed melancholy. Price 1s., post free from Mr. Lawes, Medical Publisher, 14, Hand Court, Holborn, London, W.C., or of the Agents for Dr. De Roos' Medicines.

Agents for India: TREACHER & Co. LIMITED, BOMBAY, BYCULLA, and POONA.

JOSEPH EVANS & SONS,

(WOLVERHAMPTON), LTD.,
GULWELL WORKS, WOLVERHAMPTON, ENG.
MAKERS OF

PUMPS & PUMPING MACHINERY,

FOR
STEAM, HAND, HORSE, BELT & ELECTRIC POWER.
MINING & IRRIGATION PUMPS A SPECIALITY.

FOR LIST No. 20.

CABLE: "EVANS," WOLVERHAMPTON.
CODES: OWN & A. B. C. (5TH EDITION).

J J & S

PURE POT STILL WHISKEY

The fine flavour and exceptionally high quality of John Jameson's Whiskey have made it

Famous for over 100 years.

JOHN JAMESON & SON, LIMITED.
DUBLIN.

Distillers to H.M. The King.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 29 June, 2017

REMOVE ALL BLOOD IMPURITIES.
BUILD UP YOUR HEALTH with
WILKINSON'S
ESSENCE OR FLUID EXTRACT OF RED JAMAICA
SARSAPARILLA
"We cannot speak too highly of it."—Lancet.
Pronounced by the HIGHEST MEDICAL AUTHORITIES the most
WONDERFUL PURIFIER OF THE HUMAN BLOOD
The Safest and most Reliable Remedy for TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ERUPTIONS, RHEUMATISM, OBSTINATE SKIN DISEASES, &c.
RESTORES THE WEAK,
REVIVES THE DEPRESSED
WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA HAS A WORLD-WIDE REPUTATION for over THREE-QUARTERS of a CENTURY.
BEWARE OF IMITATIONS AND SUBSTITUTES.
AGENTS:—TREACHER & Co., Limited; PHILLIPS & Co, KEMP & Co., Limited, &c.

CARLTON WHISKY.
RICHARD MATHEWS & Co., Ld., LONDON.
Obtainable of all Leading Merchants throughout the World.

GRAHAM'S
FIVE CROWN PORT
An Old Tawny Dry Wine.

"SHELL" MOTOR SPIRIT
Imported in India solely
BY
The Asiatic Petroleum Co., (India) Limited.
GRAHAM'S BUILDINGS,
FORT,
BOMBAY.
ALSO AT:—
3, CLIVE STREET,
CALCUTTA.
MADRAS AGENTS:—
MESSRS. BEST & CO.
MADRAS.
KARACHI AGENTS:—
MESSRS. EWART RYRIE & CO.
KARACHI.

NEW FANCY PENDANTS AND BROOCHES.

2067 Enamel, Platinum and Diamond Locket, Rs. 120.

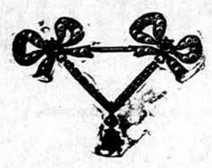
2069 Pearl and Diamond all Platinum Rs. 495.

2069 Enamel, Diamond and Pearl Platinum fronted, Rs. 255.

2070 Diamond Aqua 1 Pearl, Rs. 88.

2075 Aqua, Diamond and Pearl, Rs. 98.

2903 Pearls and Olivion Rs. 52.


2072 Aquamarine and Pearls. Rs. 350.

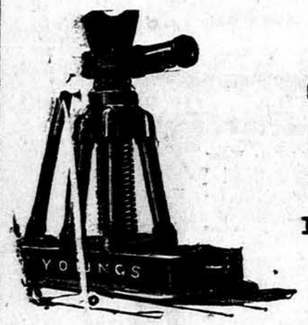
2074 Aquamarin, Diamond and Pearl, Rs. 141.

2070 Peridot Pearl and Gold, Rs. 36.

2072A. Diamonds Rs. 205.

2072B. Peridot, Pearl and Gold, Rs. 45.

NOTE.—All prices are subject to 10 per cent. discount for cash.
MARCKS & CO., LD., JEWELLERS WATCHMAKERS
BOMBAY & POONA.


YOUNGS
YOUNGS,
RYLAND STREET WORKS,
BIRMINGHAM, ENGLAND.
LOCOMOTIVE SCREW.
Lifting and Traversing Jacks,
Bottle Jacks,
Haley Jacks,
Tramcar Jacks
WRITE FOR CATALOGUE NO. 72

Established over a Century.
GOLD & CO. Birmingham, ENGLAND.
MANUFACTURERS OF PATENT WROUGHT IRON & STEEL HINGES
Telegraphic Address: "HINGES BIRMINGHAM."
Telephone No. 1578.

Specify "GOLD & CO." on all indents sent through Shippers.

THE ASIATIC PETROLEUM CO., (INDIA), LIMITED.
GRAHAM'S BUILDINGS,
FORT,
BOMBAY.
IMPORTERS OF THE FAMOUS
"SHELL" MOTOR SPIRIT
BEST ON EARTH BEST IN AIR
"SHELL" MEANS SATISFACTION
"SHELL" MEANS SPEED.

CHAPOTEAUT'S
MORRHUOL

CURATIVE PRINCIPLE OF COD LIVER OIL
NO TASTE NO SMELL NO NAUSEA
MORRHUOL
Is superior to Emulsions or Oil, it cures Incipient Consumption, Coughs, Bronchitis and Scrofula.
Each tiny Morrhuol capsule is extracted from a teaspoonful of cod liver oil.
Recommended at the Paris Academy of Medicine, for loss of appetite and flesh, to patients with consumptive tendencies.
Sold everywhere in bottles of 100 Capsules.
PARIS, 8, rue Vivienne.—Sold by all Chemists.

ARE YOU BUYING A MOTOR CAR ?
IT WILL PAY YOU TO PUT THE MATTER IN OUR HANDS. WE CAN SAVE YOU MONEY. AN ENQUIRY WILL CONVINCE YOU OF THIS.
CALL OR WRITE:
THE ORIENT MOTOR CAR AND ELECTRIC Co.,
53, Apollo Street,
[Tele. "LATEST." Fort, BOMBAY.

What's in your cigarette?
IT'S only right that you should know. A man particular about what he eats is usually particular about what he smokes.
THE best safeguard is to make your own, using a good Brand of choice Virginia tobacco and rolling it in the well-known cigarette paper "A.G."
The Brand "A.G." is guaranteed pure and free from chemicals, thus ensuring a *cool* and *more lasting* smoke.
The special process of manufacture imparts to
"A.G." Cigarette Paper
that essential strength combined with extreme thinness which go to make up the perfect cigarette. *Sold everywhere.*

G. MEHTA & CO., Goldsmiths and Jewellers, Abdul Rehman Street Corner Pydhowni, Baria Building. Telephone No. 1288.

COMMERCE
The leading Financial Paper in the East.
COMMERCE
The leading Insurance medium in the East.
COMMERCE
The leading Banking organ in the East.
COMMERCE
The leading Commercial Paper in the East.
COMMERCE
The leading Advertising medium in the East.
A free copy will be forwarded post free on application from any well-known firm.
LARGE CIRCULATION throughout INDIA, BURMA and CEYLON.
COMMERCE
HEAD OFFICE:—
25-26, Waterloo Street, CALCUTTA.

FOR NERVOUS EXHAUSTION

CHAPOTEAUT'S
PHOSPHO-GLYCERATE OF LIME
It increases vital energy and nerve force, cures *Neurasthenia, Dyspepsia, Insomnia,* and *nervous diseases* in adults and children.
IN CAPSULES, IN WINE, AND IN SYRUP

VETARZO BRAIN AND NERVE FOOD
This remarkable compound, the latest discovery of modern times for all phases of brain and nerve wreckage and exhaustion, sleeplessness, tremblings, palpitation, nervous dyspepsia, low spirits, mental and bodily prostration, muscular and local weakness, general and nervous debility, faulty nutrition, premature decay or deficiency of the vital forces, impaired vitality, harassing dreams, night disturbances, sudden startlings, dimness of sight, defective hearing, loss of memory, inability to perform the various duties of life, or to enjoy its pleasures, restlessness that can settle to nothing, irritability of temper, female complaints, hysteria, painful periods, backache, bearing down sensations, nervous headache, wasting disease, night sweats, &c., whether induced by worry, overwork, unhealthy climate, dissipation, excesses, or other influences incidental to the wear and tear and haste or over-strain of modern life. Bracing up the system generally, it gives tone to the exhausted nerves, arrests all weakening wasting discharges, restores the failing energies, and imparts new life and vigour to those who had so recently seemed played out, "used up," and valueless.

VETARZO BLOOD MEDICINE
Never before was there anything like it, nor can its marvellous properties ever be equalled in all cases of poorness, impurity, or other imperfection of the blood from whatever cause arising. No sooner is it imbibed into the system than it permeates and penetrates to the minutest capillaries, overcoming and expelling the virus of disease, wheresoever and in whatsoever form met with; removing all blotches, pimples, scurf, scurvy, scrofulous and glandular swellings, discolorations, roughness and unsightly patches, &c. Its effects are almost magical in the treatment of gout, rheumatism, sciatica, lumbago, pains and swellings of the joints, discharges, blood poison, secondary symptoms, eczema, lepra, psoriasis, bad legs, bad breasts, abscesses, ulcers, wounds, sores, goitre or Derbyshire neck, it improves the general health, and quickly removes long-standing bronchitis, asthma, and hacking, straining, spasmodic cough, too often the precursor of consumption.
CAUTION.—Ask for "VETARZO Brain and Nerve Food," or "VETARZO Blood Medicine," whichever is required, and see that you get them, as unprincipled vendors often try to palm off inferior preparations (usually their own manufacture), for the sake of extra profit. Price in England, 2/9. Every genuine bottle of these medicines bears the British Government Stamp with the words "VETARZO REMEDIES" impressed thereon, in white letters on a red ground. Registered Trade Mark, "VETARZO."
Sole Proprietors: THE VETARZO REMEDIES Co., GOSPEL OAK, LONDON, ENGLAND.
Legal proceedings will be taken against all persons infringing the Proprietors' rights.
COMMON SENSE IN A NUTSHELL.—A new medical work on certain vitally important matters with which every young man should be acquainted. Post free in plain sealed envelope on receipt of Postal Order sixpence from THE VETARZO REMEDIES Co., Gospel Oak, London, or of Agents for above medicines.
Agents for South Africa: LENNON LTD. (all Branches). Agents for India: TREACHER & Co. LTD., BOMBAY.

Dr. J. Collis Browne's
Chlorodyne
THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.
The Most Valuable Medicine ever discovered.
The best known Remedy for
COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS.
Acts like a charm in
DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY & CHOLERA.
Effectually cuts short all attacks of SPASMS. Checks and arrests those too often fatal diseases—FEVER, CROUP and AGUE.
The only palliative in NEURALGIA, GOUT, RHEUMATISM.
Chlorodyne *is a liquid taken in drops, graduated according to the malady. It invariably relieves pain of whatever kind; creates a calm refreshing sleep; allays irritation of the nervous system when all other remedies fail; leaves no bad effects: and can be taken when no other medicine can be tolerated.*
INSIST ON HAVING Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.
The immense success of this Remedy has given rise to many imitations.
N.B.—Every bottle of Genuine Chlorodyne bears on the stamp the name of the inventor, Dr. J. Collis Browne.

CONVINCING MEDICAL TESTIMONY WITH EACH BOTTLE.
Sold by all Chemists.
Prices in England: 1/1½, 2/9, 4/6.
Sole Manufacturers: J. T. DAVENPORT, Ltd., LONDON, S.E.

MECHANICAL TREATMENT OF HERNIA.

Whether it is for an up-country order or for special case, Trusses are selected in our application Department and adjusted to the description given. In this Department we make the Mechanical Treatment of Hernia or Rupture, especially by applying many Trusses daily, and meeting Hernia in its various and complicated forms.
Why our Trusses are Superior? Because of the Hygienic material and the soft leather and cushions we place, making the whole Truss absolutely comfortable to wear.
LATEST, We have Latest and up-to-date pads which can be fitted to any Truss: Water or Glycerine, so-called air pads and rubber pads. These pads give the best comfort which can not be imgined unless once tried.
VARIETIES OF TRUSSES.
Hard rubber Bathing Trusses.
Hard rubber Crossbody trusses, Latest.
All elastic trusses and Powell's Patent leather Trusses.
Please call and consult us immediately. "Delay is dangerous."
CONSULTATION FREE.
N. POWELL & CO.,
BYCULLA, BOMBAY, AND HORNBY ROAD, FORT, (OPP. COOK'S OFFICE).

CLARKES B 4!. PILLS.
A waranted cure for all acquired or constitutional Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex. These famous Pills also cure Gravel Pains in the Back and all Kidney Disorders. Free from mercury. Forty years' success. Sold by all Chemists and Storekeepers throughout the world.

Printed and Published for the Proprietors "The Bombay Gazette," Limited, by N. D'MELLO, at the "Bombay Gazette," Electric Printing Works, Homjee Street, Elphinstone Circle, Fort.
Sole Advertisement Agent in the United Kingdom, Messrs. WILLIAM J. KEYMER & Co., 80 Fenchurch Street, London, E. C.